

DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTARY VIEWS USSR-U.S. NUCLEAR TALKS

OW122232 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

["International Current Events" program commentary: "New Polemics Break Out Over Soviet-American Nuclear Talks"]

[Text] Recently new polemics broke out between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, over the issue of limiting deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. Europe is the focus of contention between the two superpowers in their scrambling for world hegemony.

Over the past 10 years and more, the two superpowers have gone all-out to vie for nuclear superiority in Europe. While spending hundreds of billions of dollars in terms of financial and material resources on research, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, they concomitantly make a lot of noise about nuclear talks. The Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitations are aimed not only at carrying on their nuclear arms expansion race under the cloak of peaceful disarmament, but also at restraining the other side while developing one's own strength and gaining superiority. Therefore, such talks have all along been imbued with intense struggles and intrigues against each other.

In his speech on 16 March, the Soviet leader Brezhnev announced his new proposal for nuclear disarmament. He declared that the Soviet Union has decided to unilaterally impose a moratorium on deployment of the SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. If no new changes occurred in the international situation, the Soviet Union also plans to reduce the number of deployed intermediate-range missiles, he stressed. However, he subjected the above to the condition that the United States agree not to deploy its Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Europe. Otherwise the Soviet decision for a moratorium on deployment will be invalidated. Brezhnev's new proposal was presented when the Soviet-American nuclear talks in Geneva were deadlocked and adjourned. The Soviet Union and the United States began talks in Geneva at the end of November last year on limiting intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. During the 3 months and more, over 20 meetings were held successively, but no progress was made. Throughout the negotiations, the United States stuck to its zero option. The zero option proposes that the United States would agree to cancel deployment of intermediate-range missiles if the Soviet Union dismantles its comparable systems already in place. That is, both sides have to cut their number of intermediate-range missiles to zero. Since the zero option was supported by West European nations, the Soviet Union found itself in a passive position in negotiations. Under such circumstances, Brezhnev's new proposal for a moratorium on deployment apparently served as a counterproposal to the U.S. proposal so as to regain the initiative and exploit some advantage in propaganda.

An analysis of the current situation with regard to the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe would clearly expose the sinister intentions of Brezhnev's new proposal. It was the Soviet Union which took the lead in deploying intermediate-range missiles in Europe in 1976. As of now it has deployed 300 SS-20 intermediate-range missiles with a range covering the whole of Europe. It was not until April 1979 that the United States called for deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. The range of these new missiles covers the European part of the Soviet Union. In December of the same year, NATO adopted a dual resolution. The resolution proposed negotiations with the Soviet Union while proceeding with deployment of the U.S. new intermediate-range missiles in West Europe by the end of 1983. However, this plan has now been put on paper only. Thus it can be seen that the Soviet Union still enjoys a clear superiority with regard to the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Brezhnev's new proposal is an attempt to halt the U.S. deployment of intermediate-range missiles in order to maintain Soviet nuclear superiority.

The Soviet Union's smug calculations are of course opposed by the United States. Brezhnev put forward a new proposal on 16 March. On the same day, U.S. President Reagan issued a statement denouncing the Soviet proposal as unfair and meaningless. On 23 and 24 March, 13 defense ministers of the NATO countries held a meeting, at which they supported the U.S. stand and pointed out that Brezhnev's proposal was only a propaganda offensive. However, the Soviet proposal has still produced an impact on the political situation in Western Europe. Some political figures and mass media have called for disarmament. Even in the United States, some have also called for freezing Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons. This situation is unfavorable to Reagan's policy of developing nuclear arms to strengthen the U.S. position in coping with the Soviet Union. On 31 March, Reagan issued a statement on the disarmament issue in order to cope with the Soviet disarmament offensive and to calm down the antinuclear movement at home. In the statement, Reagan indicated that the United States is prepared to hold talks with the Soviet Union on a large-scale reduction of nuclear weapons. At a news conference on 5 April, Reagan said he hoped that Soviet leader Brezhnev would attend a special UN disarmament conference to be held in New York in June and hold a meeting with him. In his speech in Washington on 6 April, U.S. Secretary of State Haig expounded U.S. nuclear policy.

The speeches by Reagan and Haig show that the new U.S. proposal is first directed against the Soviet proposal and is aimed at gaining the initiative in nuclear arms talks. In addition, both Reagan and Haig stressed that the United States maintain a nuclear deterrent force and that negotiations must be held for the purpose of substantially reducing nuclear weapons of both the United States and the Soviet Union in order to bring the nuclear forces of both sides to equal levels. Furthermore, measures for reliable verification must be worked out. In the statement, Reagan said: At present, a freeze on nuclear arms will be disadvantageous to the United States and legalize the Soviet's margin of superiority. In Europe in particular, a freeze on the status quo will make Soviet superiority in intermediate-range missiles permanent and leave the security of Western countries on thin ice. Reagan said that bringing nuclear forces to sharply reduced levels is to lessen the Soviet edge.

After Reagan issued his statement on disarmament, TASS carried a commentary on it. But Soviet leaders have not yet made any official responses to the statement. However, Reagan's statement has won favorable comments from Western allies of the U.S. and has strengthened his position at home. As Western public opinion says, Reagan has now kicked the ball back to Brezhnev.

The recent polemics between the two big nuclear powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, about the talks on nuclear arms limitation show that the proposals and counter-proposals put forward in the course of negotiations are all aimed at weakening the other side and strengthening oneself in order to gain actual nuclear superiority. Although the Soviet Union and the United States have used many interesting phrases in their battle of words, these phrases cannot conceal their real intentions of contending for hegemony. We have never opposed the holding of talks on nuclear arms limitation. But what is important is actual results. More than 10 years have elapsed since the Soviet Union and the United States started nuclear arms talks. However, the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have developed more and more nuclear weapons in the course of the talks, which have posed an increasingly serious threat to world peace. This is a fact for all to see. The new polemics at present are but another round of their protracted contention for world hegemony.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS PERFORMANCE OF U.S. DOLLAR

HK100803 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 82 p 7

["Economic Jottings" by Gu Jin [6253 3160]: "Behind the 'Awe-Inspiring Performance' of the U.S. Dollar"]

[Text] The performance of the U.S. dollar on the international money market seems to have become still more "awe-inspiring." Last year its foreign exchange rate rose by 18 percent, and it has gone on rising this year. By the end of March, the Japanese yen had lost more than 10 percent in value against the dollar, and the currencies of Western European countries had also declined in value against it.

However, the steady rise of the U.S. dollar has certainly not won many cheers in the United States; in fact it has caused all kinds of worries in economic circles.

U.S. industries that are competitively rather weak, such as autos, iron and steel, and textiles, have almost without exception poured out endless grievances amid the successive rises of the dollar. In fact, every time the dollar's exchange value rises, the result is that their products, whose prices are calculated in dollars, become still more expensive on the international market when those prices are converted into local currencies, and every time the exchange value of foreign currencies depreciates, the products of those countries become still cheaper on the American market. When Japanese autos are on average \$1,000 cheaper on the American market than similar American autos, the continuous rise of the dollar against the yen naturally makes things still more unfavorable for the U.S. auto industry.

Strong domestic economy, powerful export competitiveness, and high industrial output rate are the foundation of a country's strong credit rating. However, the U.S. economy has been listless for the past year or more and productivity has declined. The foreign trade deficit last year reached \$39.7 billion and is expected to be even greater this year. In these circumstances, there are evidently other reasons for the strong rise of the dollar.

In fact the mystery is not hard to fathom. The fact is that it is high U.S. interest rates that are the big factor. This is because the exchange value of the dollar over the past year or more has risen and fallen in the wake of U.S. domestic interest rates. When interest rates fell at the end of last summer, the dollar's exchange value also fell, and when interest rates rose again after September, the exchange rate followed suit. This has remained the case right up to recent days. The long period of high interest rates in America has caused an inflow of idle funds from abroad and lured people into a rush to buy dollars. In addition the state bank is strictly controlling the money supply, and so the dollar's exchange value naturally goes on rising.

However, the strength of the dollar appears better than it is. Calamity can be the only consequence of maintaining this false impression over a long period. No wonder many leading American newspapers and publications have recently warned against excessively high exchange rates of the dollar and also demanded a ban on the influx of large amounts of idle speculative international capital, so as to avoid keeping a cause of ruin.

The way to cure the problem is evidently to lower U.S. interest rates. However, when the Federal Reserve Board (the state bank) blindly controls the money supply in order to curb inflation, while the U.S. Federal budget deficit takes another upward bound, the government has no alternative but to borrow large sums from the money market, so how can the banks cut their interest rates? Numerous contradictions and still greater difficulties -- this is the reality concealed behind the curtain of the "awe-inspiring performance" of the U.S. dollar.

U.S. OFFERS PROPOSAL FOR TIES WITH NICARAGUA

OW101756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government has offered an eight-point proposal to improve relations with Nicaragua, according to reports from Managua.

American Ambassador to Nicaragua Anthony Quainton delivered the proposal to the Nicaraguan Government Thursday when he met with Nicaraguan Assistant Foreign Minister (Victor Tinoco).

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in a communique Friday said that Quainton and (Tinoco) had discussed "the global situation of Central America," without mentioning the American proposals. However, the communique regarded Quainton's visit to the ministry as a "positive gesture" which, it believes, could open the way to negotiations between the two countries. Referring to the meeting, (Bendana Rodriguez), Nicaragua's number two man, said at the United Nations Friday that Nicaragua wanted an agreement with the United States based on mutual respect for each other's independence, and "a solemn declaration" that the United States would "not intervene, directly or indirectly, in Nicaragua's internal affairs."

Meanwhile, a senior U.S. State Department official Friday described the meeting as a "good meeting" and hoped the Nicaraguan Government would respond to the American proposals, "the sooner the better." He believed that the American proposals would be of help to starting official negotiations to normalize relations between the two countries.

It was reported that during the meeting the U.S. side wanted direct talks with Nicaragua, but the Nicaraguan side insisted that they should also be participated in by Mexico whose president, Jose Lopez Portillo, first offered to host the talks and proposed a non-aggression pact between the United States and Nicaragua. The Reagan administration has been at odds with Nicaragua's ruling junta because, it claims, the Nicaraguan Government has taken a "steady leftist trend" and shipped arms to Salvadoran guerrillas. Nicaragua on its side has accused the United States of attempting to destabilize the junta by helping train anti-junta Nicaraguan exiles and meddling in the country's internal affairs.

U.S. UNIVERSITY DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING

OW102131 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, met and feted this evening at the Great Hall of People a delegation of Georgia Institute of Technology of the United States led by Joseph Mayo Pettit, president of the institute. The 16-member of the delegation, including three vice-presidents of Georgia Tech, Henry C. Bourne Jr, (Thomas Eugene Stelson) and (Paul Warren Heernann), arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese association. Their mission is to discuss matters on long-term academic exchanges with the Chinese association and its subordinate societies as well as schools of high learning in China. Also present at the meeting and the banquet were Zhang Wei and Wang Shuntong, vice-chairmen of the Chinese association.

BEIJING COMMENTARY VIEWS WEINBERGER SEOUL VISIT

SK130307 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Commentary: "Dangerous Signal"]

[Text] Last month U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger sneaked into Seoul and held the annual security consultative meeting for 2 days with the Chon Tu-hwan regime. After the meeting, a joint communique was issued. This joint communique indicates that the United States will store a large amount of U.S. weapons and ammunition in South Korea and that these weapons and ammunition will be transferred to South Korea in case of an emergency without U.S. congressional approval. According to a U.S. military source, these weapons and ammunition are valued at \$2 billion.

At a press conference following the annual security consultative meeting, Weinberger clamored that this is an agreement the United States has never before concluded with another country. He added that this agreement is a clear signal to the northern half of Korea. What signal this agreement sends to the northern half of Korea is only too clear. This is a threatening signal to kick off a war and to intervene in the internal affairs of Korea. Therefore, this agreement will create a more tense situation on the Korean Peninsula and threaten peace and stability in northeast Asia. This is indeed a very dangerous signal.

As is known, the 30th UN General Assembly Session in 1975 adopted a resolution calling for withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. At that time, the Carter administration proposed a plan for the partial withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, giving in to the strong pressure of world public opinion.

Far from withdrawing troops from South Korea, however, the Reagan administration has strengthened the U.S. forces in South Korea. Last year the United States decided to provide vast military loans and a large quantity of sophisticated military weapons, including 36 F-16 fighters and over 1,000 new tanks, to South Korea. Early this year the United States announced a plan to send more military troops and equipment to South Korea. It also plans to send an electronic intelligence battalion composed of 500-600 military personnel and a fighter squadron composed of 900 military personnel to South Korea this year.

Last year the United States staged a large-scale military exercise codenamed Team Spirit '81 in the area near the 38th Parallel, mobilizing U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army. This year it staged a large-scale military exercise codenamed Team Spirit '82, beginning in February, mobilizing 157,000 troops.

All of these acts show that the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime are trying to create a more tense situation on the Korean Peninsula, to poison the atmosphere for North-South talks and to hinder the peaceful reunification of Korea. This notwithstanding, the United States and the South Korean authorities have distorted the situation on the Korean Peninsula. The joint communique issued following Weinberger's visit to Seoul talked about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion by the northern half of Korea. This is an excuse to mislead public opinion and cover up their schemes to bolster military strength and accelerate war preparations.

The people know that in the past years the DPRK has made efforts to achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song in October 1980 has enjoyed support and sympathy from the Korean people in the north and south, and the people of the world.

In order to resolve the reunification question, on 11 February 1982 the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea put forward a proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference of politicians in the North and South and abroad for joint negotiations on the reunification issue.

This shows the DPRK's sincere efforts to achieve the unity of the Korean people under the banner of reunification, transcending differences in ideologies, ideals, systems and political views. However, far from treasuring national interests, responding to the appeal of the northern half of the republic, rectifying their reactionary stance, accelerating the cause of reunification and doing good things for the people, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which seized power by suppressing the people's democratic movement, is frantically running wild to perpetrate the schemes for national division and two Koreas with the military support of the United States, openly declaring the 1980's as an era of North-South confrontation.

Today the United States has planned to rapidly transfer great amounts of weapons valued at \$2 billion to South Korea in case of an emergency. This will result in increased military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula. Such a vicious act, running counter to the desire of the people of a sovereign state, will create grave consequences for this region. The situation on the Korean Peninsula is not only related to the stability and security of north-east Asia but also to the world situation.

We advise the United States to treasure peace in this region and not to advance further along this dangerous road. Intervening in the internal affairs of another country with armed force and blocking the road of reunification of another country will not win the support of people and will eventually fail. The only just way to achieve the reunification of Korea is for the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea as called for by the UN resolution and to stop all acts hindering peace on the Korean Peninsula and running counter to the desire for reunification cherished by the Korean people.

DPRK Statement

OW071240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 7 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. continuous harping on the "threat of a southward invasion" is both a threat and intimidation to the northern part of Korea, said a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) yesterday, according to KCNA. The statement denounced the "joint statement" published at the end of the "14th South Korea-U.S. (?security) consultative meeting" between U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and the South Korean side, which "raised an outcry" over the so-called "threat from the North."

The U.S.-South Korean joint statement claimed that the "security" of South Korea is "essential for the security of the United States" and that they are "firmly determined" to "defend" South Korea and immediate and practical aid will be rushed to South Korea for "driving back an armed attack" on it.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry statement reiterated that the northern part of Korea has no intention to "invade the South." For a peaceful solution of Korea's reunification, the DPRK Government has put forth many constructive proposals and is still exerting every possible effort for their realisation, the statement said. The statement pointed out that the U.S.-South Korean joint statement is against the will and desire of the entire Korean people and peace-loving people of the world for peaceful reunification of Korea. It reveals their intention to justify the U.S. occupation of South Korea and to round off their preparation for war. The statement said the DPRK Government and people strongly denounce the "joint statement of the South Korean-U.S. annual security consultative meeting" which has been regarded as a vicious challenge to the peace-loving Korean people and a violation of peace in Asia and the world. The statement demanded that the United States stop its activities threatening peace in Korea and withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly.

VIETNAM'S NGUYEN CO THACH VISITS FRANCE

OW101934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid an official visit to France Thursday and Friday, the first by a high Vietnamese official after Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea in 1979. Nguyen Co Thach held talks with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Minister of State for Foreign Trade Michel Jobert, Minister of State for Transport Charles Fiterman, and minister delegate in charge of cooperation and development Jean-Pierre Cot.

Claude Cheysson said after the talks that France and Vietnam would meet from time to time to discuss both bilateral and international issues. He added that his country had no intention to recognize the present regime in Phnom Penh. On bilateral relations, he said that both countries had many points in common with regard to their bilateral programs. He announced that France would provide Vietnam with 6,000 tons of food supplies and would continue to urge the EEC to give Vietnam food assistance.

When Nguyen Co Thach was in France, the National Front of Liberation of the Khmer People issued a statement, saying that any aid given to Vietnam signifies "a premium put on aggression." "This will only reinforce the aggressor to the detriment of the victim, the Kampuchean people who are fighting for their independence and liberty."

The press here has commented on the recent contacts between France and Vietnam (LA CROIX) noted on April 5 that the French-Vietnamese rapprochement shows each has its own need. "Hanoi is trying to get out of the isolation it was landed in by its invasion of Kampuchea, while Paris wants to regain a foothold in Asia," it stated. Commenting on a series of agreements signed between the two countries, LE MONDE said on April 8, "limited as they are, these agreements cannot be said to have no political implications at a moment when the non-communist countries in Asia are trying to form a reliable and united opposition to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea." AFP pointed out on April 8, "while the recent Franco-Vietnamese talks in Hanoi focused on primarily economic and technical issues, Mr Thach seems to have been sent to Paris on a politically-centered mission."

THAI CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION HOSTS BANQUET

OW021658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- (Chuanchan Kamphu), head of the Thai Government civil aviation delegation and under-secretary of state for the Ministry of Communications, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening. Shen Tu, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (C.A.A.C.), was present at the banquet. The Thai guests arrived here March 31 and are leaving for home tomorrow. The delegation held talks on further cooperation in the field of civil aviation between the two countries with the Chinese Government civil aviation delegation led by Lin Zhen, deputy director-general of the C.A.A.C.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS HONG KONG BUSINESSMAN

OW121221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met with Fung King Hey, chairman of the Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd., Hong Kong, here this afternoon.

In their conversation, Vice-Premier Chen Muhua expressed the hope that the cooperation between the Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd. and the Chinese departments concerned will constantly expand.

PRC-ASSISTED TRAINING CENTER OPENS IN FIJI

OW181836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Suva, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Fijian Acting Prime Minister Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau Wednesday inaugurated a new rattan weaving training center on Taveuni Island in the northern part of the country. Ganilau said the project will put available local raw materials into use and will save foreign exchange for Fiji in importing materials. The acting prime minister thanked the Chinese Government for sending experts to help with the project.

Minister of Commerce and Industry Ratu David Tonganivalu said this project, like three other ones including a Chinese-aided bamboo weaving training center on Viti Levu Island, is a milestone of the government's role in rural development.

Also attending the opening were other Fijian government ministers, Chinese Ambassador to Fiji Shen Zhiwei, the UNDP representative from Suva, Fijian's paramount chief and other area chiefs.

SCIENTIFIC GROUP GOING TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

OW121916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- China's first scientific and technological delegation to Australia and New Zealand left for three weeks today led by Tong Dalin, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. The 10-member delegation, marking the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations between China and both New Zealand and Australia, consists of department heads under the commission and specialists in agriculture, animal husbandry, coal mining and management. The delegation's deputy leader is Huang Kunyi, deputy-director of foreign affairs under the commission.

Tong Dalin said China has vast prospects for scientific and technological exchange with the two nations. The three countries, he said, have a common interest in such research projects as biological pest control, water and energy resources, nonferrous metallurgy, mineral processing, food processing, Antarctic surveys, remote-sensing techniques and computers. While in Australia, he said, the delegation will hold talks with that nation's Science and Technology Council and the Australian Academy of Technological Science. They hope, he said, to encourage movement on a 1980 China-Australia scientific and technological cooperation agreement. In New Zealand, it will explore the possibilities of strengthening scientific and technological cooperation. They also plan to visit research institutes of agriculture, geology, animal husbandry and energy resources in both nations.

The vice-minister said China has made rapid progress in science and technology since the nation's 1949 founding. Scientific and technological workers have increased from less than 50,000 to 5.71 million, among whom researchers have increased from 500 to 330,000. Scientific institutes have increased from only a few dozen to more than 4,000. He said China has made excellent progress with development of synthetic crystalline bovine insulin, synthetic yeast alanine T-RNA, hybrid rice, geomechanics and use of intergrowth minerals.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUDESCU VISITS CHINA

Preparatory Visit

OW092008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, today met with Ion Stoian, Romanian vice-minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. The two exchanged views on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Stoian, who is leading a Romanian economic and trade delegation, arrived here March 29 to make preparations for the upcoming economic talks in China of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Ceausescu Leaves for PRC

OW121720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu left here this morning to visit the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They are being accompanied by Ion Dinca, a member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and foreign minister; and Ioan Ursu, alternative member of the RCP Central Committee and first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

They were seen off at the airport by Romanian party and government officials including Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, former prime minister Manea Manescu and thousands of Bucharest citizens. Diplomatic envoys of China and Korea to Romania were also present for the departure.

Arrival in Beijing

OW130420 Beijing XINHUA in English 0410 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu arrived here this morning on an official visit to China. They are invited by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council. This is his fourth visit to China.

At 1130, the special plane carrying the distinguished Romanian guests landed at Beijing airport. When President Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu walked down a red-carpeted ramp, they were greeted with warm handshakes by Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister; his wife He Liliang; Zhang Canming, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.C.P. Central Committee; and Chen Shuliang, Chinese ambassador to Romania, and his wife. The Romanian ambassador to China, Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu were on hand.

To welcome the Romanian guests, colourful bunting strung across the main thoroughfare in Beijing today. The limousine carrying President Ceausescu, escorted by nine motorcycles, passed through the city proper on its way to the guesthouse.

Beijing Ceremony

OW130855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council held a grand ceremony here this afternoon to warmly welcome Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu. The ceremony took place at a plaza east of the Great Hall of the People.

Beijing today was bathed in bright sunshine. The national flags of China and Romania fluttered in the breeze. Pots of flowers were placed around the flag staffs. As President and Elena Ceausescu drove to the plaza at about 1600, Chairman Hu Yaobang of the C.C.P. Central Committee stepped forward to greet them with warm handshakes. Two Young Pioneers presented the distinguished guests with bouquets. Then, President and Elena Ceausescu and Chairman Hu Yaobang mounted a reviewing stand. The military band played the national anthems of Romania and China. Accompanied by Hu Yaobang, President and Elena Ceausescu reviewed a guard of honor made up of men from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. When President and Elena Ceausescu walked to the Young Pioneers, the 400 colorfully-dressed children shouted "welcome, welcome," waving bouquet and ribbons. The distinguished guests beamed and waved in acknowledgement.

Attending the welcoming ceremony were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Muhua, vice-premier and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Ji Pengfei, vice-premier; Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Rao Bin, minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building; and Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff. Also present were President Ceausescu's entourage, Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu, and Mrs. Dumitrescu, and officials of the Romanian Embassy here. After the ceremony, Hu Yaobang had a cordial talk with the Romanian guests.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW130035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1628 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO on 13 April carries an editorial entitled "Enhancement of Sino-Romanian Friendship and Unity." The full text reads as follows:

While the warm spring breeze is blowing and a hundred flowers are blossoming, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu are to arrive in Beijing today to make a formal friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of China. With deep brotherly affection, the Chinese people warmly welcome the Romanian people's friendly envoys and pay lofty respects to them!

Comrade Ceasuescu is an old friend of the Chinese people. He has gone to the trouble of traveling 10,000 li to visit our country three times, thus making outstanding contributions to the development of friendship between the Chinese and Romanian peoples. Comrade Ceausescu's present visit to China is a major event in the history of the development of Sino-Romanian friendship. Leaders of the two countries will hold talks on bilateral relations and major international issues. The talks will certainly promote friendly relations between the two socialist countries.

The Romanian people are industrious and courageous. Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by Comrade Ceausescu, they have carried forward their glorious revolutionary tradition and made tremendous success in socialist construction by working hard and relying on their own efforts.

They have turned their previously poor, backward agricultural motherland into a socialist state with modern material foundation and rapidly developing industry and agriculture. With full confidence, the Romanian people are working hard to fulfill the seventh 5-year plan charted by Romania's 12th party congress. We are certain that the Romanian people will continue to make new achievements.

The Chinese people have followed with admiration Romania's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and power politics; the nation's support for the just struggles of all oppressed nations and peoples; and its endeavor to safeguard world peace. Independence-upholding Romania has also played an active role in international affairs and enjoyed high acclaim from people everywhere. We happily see the friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of China and Romania, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, grow and strengthen daily. In recent years, frequent contacts between leaders of the two parties and countries have helped deepen mutual understanding and mutual trust. Comrade Ceausescu's visit will certainly enhance the friendship, unity and cooperation between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania. We wish the distinguished Romanian guests a completely successful visit.

Romanian Achievements Hailed

OW131159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 12 Apr 62

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] headed by Comrade Ceausescu, the Romanian people have made great advances in socialist construction and their living standard has been remarkably enhanced. In 1981, various economic sectors made important achievements in implementing new economic guidelines.

The last decade and more was a period in which Romania made great economic achievements and rapid progress in various fields. From 1965 to 1980, Romania achieved rapid industrial development. The average annual increase in total industrial output value was 11.6 percent. At present its machine building industry has been able to satisfy more than 80 percent of the domestic need in technology and equipment. Romania has also made remarkable agricultural developments. In 1980, it produced 20 million tons of grain, averaging 900 kilograms per capita. With the development of production, Romania's GNP increased by 270 percent in the last 16 years, with the 1981 per capita income amounting to \$1,900. The workers' average monthly wage has more than doubled and increased from 1,028 lei to 2,256 lei (1 lei equals .16 yuan RMB). The peasants' income has increased from 495 lei to about 1,300 lei. The per capita food and consumer goods consumption has also greatly increased. In 1980, each person consumed 62 kilograms of meat, 180 kilograms of milk and 28 kilograms of sugar. From 1965 to 1979, 2,234,000 housing units were built. On average, each urban resident occupies 10 square meters of living space. An even more important achievement is that various economic departments have made the delightful first step in implementing the new policy of readjusting industry, increasing the outputs of raw material and power, and conducting an agricultural revolution that was laid down by the 12th RCP Congress in November 1979. One of the primary tasks of the industrial front is to readjust the proportion of some departments and slow down the development of the departments that made excessive development in the past. In 1981, light industry had a 5.8-percent growth rate that was much higher than the growth rate of the heavy industry. Steel output stopped increasing and was kept at 13 million tons. Crude oil processing was limited to 24.7 million tons.

In 1981, Romania also made remarkable achievements in foreign trade. It had a trade surplus for the first time in several years and increased its total foreign trade volume by 1.2 percent as compared with 1980. In the past year, Romanian scientific research personnel made contributions to the implementation of the new policy. The stress of scientific research has been put on how to develop and use new raw material, power and energy resources, invent advanced technology that saves energy and raw material, improve economic results and raise labor productivity.

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS ISRAELI THREAT AGAINST PLO

HK120711 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 82 p 7

["International Jottings" by Xiao Gu [2556 6253]: "Who Does Not Allow Whom To Live?"]

[Text] Recently, Yitzhaq Shamir, the Israeli minister of foreign affairs, swore between his teeth that Israel would "use violence to kill" the PLO "leaders" and destroy the "centers" and "bases" of their activities. He alleged that in dealing with the PLO Israel had no alternative but to use "violence," and that it was for Israel's "survival" that it had to use "violence."

This murderous clamor for war of the Israeli ringleader has fully betrayed the fiendish nature of the Menahem Begin regime. According to Shamir's words, Israel's wanton engagement in aggressive wars is aimed at preserving its own survival and is, therefore, justifiable. However, everyone can see the truth that Israel has forcibly occupied the homes of the Palestinian people and made nearly 1 million Palestinian people homeless, people who have been forced to lead a wandering life in misery and who have even lost their means of livelihood. In the areas that have been occupied by Israel many Palestinians are being cruelly persecuted. It is very clear who does not allow whom to live. The Palestinian people will fight to the bitter end for their national right of returning to their homeland and establishing their own country there. They will not be scared by any threats. If Menahem Begin and his ilk stubbornly cling to their aggressive policies of expansion, they are doomed to be destroyed themselves.

ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID MEETS PENG CHONG

OW120812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Algiers, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid said here today Algeria and China have cemented their friendship since the time of the Algerian national liberation war. He made this remark when he received Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, and head of a NPC delegation, at the presidential office.

President Chadli said: "At the Cancun conference last year Premier Zhao Ziyang and I exchanged views on important international problems and reached identical views on these problems. This has helped to strengthen the relations between our two countries." He expressed the conviction that his coming visit to China would further consolidate and develop the existing relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

Peng Chong said: "The Chinese Government and people are looking forward to your visit to China. There are broad prospects for cooperation between our two countries." He said he was sure that President Chadli's visit will be a complete success.

Present on the occasion were Raban Bitat and Aboderrahman Belayat, president and vice-president of the Algerian National People's Assembly; Peng Hua, secretary general of the Chinese NPC delegation; and Song Enfan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here.

TUNISIA'S MZALI VIEWS PRC-AIDED SPORTS FACILITY

OW181842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Rabat, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali today inspected the Rabat sports facilities in Morocco. The sports facilities will be the site of the 1983 Mediterranean sports meet. The facilities were designed by Chinese architects.

Mzali, chairman of the Mediterranean sports executive committee, examined the construction process and praised the Moroccan-Chinese work force. Chinese Ambassador Mi Yung also inspected the facilities.

NI ZHIFU MEETS EGYPTIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW092046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here this evening with a delegation from the Egyptian trade unions federation led by Muhammad Ahmad al-'Ukali, vice-chairman of the federation. The two expressed hope they might further develop friendship between workers and trade unions in the two countries.

Ni Zhifu expressed support for Palestinian and Arab people in their struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion, and their struggle to recover lost territories and restore their national rights.

Present were Chen Yu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and ('Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim), Egyptian ambassador to China. The delegation arrived last night at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

CHINESE ISLAMIC DELEGATION LEAVES AMMAN FOR HOME

OW031208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Amman, April 2 (XINHUA) -- A three-man delegation of the Chinese Islamic Association, led by Chang Jie, president of the association, left Amman for home today after a week's friendly visit to Jordan.

During its visit to Jordan, the delegation was received by the top officials of the Jordanian Ministry of Religious Affairs, and had cordial talks with them. The delegation also met with Jordanian figures in the religious and educational fields, and visited tourist and historical sites.

PLA'S CHI HAOTIAN AT SOMALI MILITARY RECEPTION

OW120738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- A reception in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the National Army of the Somali Democratic Republic was given here today by the Somali military, naval and air attache, Brigadier General Abodurahman Warsame Elmi, and Mrs. Elmi.

Among the guests were Chi Haotian, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and military attaches of a number of countries. Somali ambassador to China, Salah Mohamed Ali was present.

GUINEA-BISSAU'S VIEIRA TO VISIT PRC 'SOON'

OW131233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, will soon pay an official friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION MEETS 12 APR

OW121304 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- The third plenary meeting of the commission for the revision of the PRC Constitution was held this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. The commission discussed and examined the "draft revision of the constitution of the People's Republic of China (amended version)."

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the commission for the revision of the constitution, presided over today's meeting.

During the second plenary meeting of the commission for the revision of the constitution, held from 27 February to 16 March, the members discussed and examined chapter by chapter, section by section and article by article the draft revision of the constitution (submitted for discussion) drawn up by the Secretariat. Since that time, members of the NPC Standing Committee and members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee separately held discussions on the draft revision of the constitution (submitted for discussion) and put forward many revision suggestions. Responsible comrades of the CCP Central Committee, various state organizations and departments, leading organs of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, and the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government also put forward revision suggestions to the discussion draft. The Secretariat has revised the discussion version of the draft revision of the constitution according to the suggestions from the various sources.

Hu Qiaomu, secretary general of the commission for the revision of the constitution, today gave a brief introduction and explanation to the commission members on the amended draft revision of the constitution.

Beginning tomorrow, the meeting will discuss and examine chapter by chapter and section by section the draft revision of the constitution (amended version).

LIMITS OF AUTHORITY IN CRIMINAL ECONOMIC CASES

HK120837 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Zeng Longyue [2582 7893 6460]: "Links and Differences Between Party Discipline and State Law in Fighting Economic Crimes"]

[Text] The 22d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC adopted the "resolution on severe punishment for offenses disruptive to the economy" and introduced appropriate supplementary measures and revisions in regard to some relevant provisions of our criminal code. The judicial branch has thus been provided with an effective legal weapon with which to more readily fight economic crimes. Some time ago, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued a notice calling on discipline inspection committees at all levels to wage a resolute struggle against economic crimes committed by party members and cadres. Some comrades have asked: Handling criminal cases has always been the specific function of the judicial branch. Why has the party's discipline inspection organ also taken charge of this kind of work? What are the links and differences between the two? Concerning this problem we must seek an understanding as far as the following three aspects are concerned.

First, at present, smuggling, illegal foreign exchange trading, speculation, seeking exorbitant profits by deceptive means, appropriating public property, stealing valuable cultural relics, bribery and other economic crimes have been rather rampant in certain areas, seriously impairing socialist construction and the people's interests. A more serious problem is that certain state work personnel, including party-member cadres and even party-member leading cadres, use their authority to carry out criminal activities; some of them even shield economic criminals. If a Communist Party member behaves this way, he is not only running afoul of state law but also seriously violating party discipline.

As far as this is concerned, the party's discipline inspection organ must uphold discipline and seek his expulsion from the party, depending on the circumstances of the case. As to any violation of the criminal code, this is left to the discretion of the judicial branch in enforcing the law.

Second, concerning the investigation and handling of criminal cases, especially major and important ones, serious mistakes running counter to policy and violations of the criminal code are often confused, presenting relatively great complications. Therefore, under the unified leadership of the party committee, the discipline inspection organ, the judicial branch and other relevant units must join forces to carry out their respective functions. After the investigation of a case and the clarification of different situations, punishment is meted out in accordance with party discipline, administrative discipline and general law and discipline. Such an approach helps in fighting various economic crimes better.

Third, there are great differences between the cases handled by the party's discipline inspection organ (this refers to cases involving party discipline and is not the same as those cases handled by the judicial branch) and the cases handled by the judicial branch: 1) Different targets of investigation or punishment are involved, as cases are handled from a different standpoint. Only when party members have broken the law does the party's discipline inspection organ take action from the standpoint of enforcement of party discipline. The judicial branch on its part takes up the problem of criminal responsibility. Anyone (including Communist Party members) who is guilty of illegal or criminal activities must be punished according to law. 2) There are limits to the authority as far as to the actions that can be taken because of the different bases. In handling cases involving party members, the party's discipline inspection organ can only mete out punishment based on party discipline and on the "party constitution." Any violation of the criminal code that constitutes a crime must be subjected to the designation of criminal responsibility. This must be left to the judicial branch which will act according to the criminal code. 3) Different ways of investigation are involved. In handling problems involving party members, to get at the facts, the party's discipline inspection organ can order the members concerned to report the facts, or make investigations to ascertain them. Where actual investigations (including the adoption of coercive measures), prosecution and trial are concerned, actions must be taken by the judicial branch according to due process of law.

RENMIN RIBAO ON VETERAN CADRES RETIRING

HK121256 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Sun Fashan [1327 3127 0810]: "Recalling the Episode of Comrade Luo Ronghuan Persuading Veteran Cadres To Retire"]

[Text] At the most crucial moment in the anti-Japanese war in December 1941, our party issued the directive on "better troops and simpler administration." It called for realistically consolidating organizations at all levels, streamlining offices, consolidating company units, strengthening basic levels, raising efficiency and conserving on manpower and material resources.

The 115th Division of the Eighth Route Army, with Comrade Luo Ronghuan acting as the party committee secretary and political commissar, resolutely carried out this directive of the party Central Committee. At that time, I served as political instructor in the rear-service guard company of the 115th Division. I remember that the organs under division headquarters were also relatively massive in size. But after mobilization and education efforts to implement the order were handed down, several hundred cadres were removed because of redundancy within 7 or 8 days. Some of those affected took up the work of building up new areas, some went to work at the company level, and others were transferred to local party and government departments. The masses of cadres bore revolutionary interests in mind and cheerfully obeyed assignment orders from the authorities concerned.

In the spring of 1943, we were bivouacked in the Houhuzi village, Lunan County, Shandong Province. One day, the higher authorities sent word that our company must perform our guard duties well. The reason was that Political Commissar Luo Ronghuan was to give a report to retiring cadres. The next day the weather was beautiful. Comrade Luo Ronghuan came to a thatch-roofed hall. In the hall's front rows were over 100 aged comrades who were to retire. In the back rows were seated rear-service office cadres. Comrade Luo Ronghuan talked on everything from international and domestic situations to the importance of the call for "better troops and simpler administration." He urged the old, weak and disabled comrades to head for inland areas, saying that they should take up production, if they could, to create more material wealth for the base.

After the meeting, Comrade Luo Ronghuan held a banquet for the retiring old comrades. This was a kind of sendoff for them. The meal consisted of only three dishes plus a soup. But at that time, it would not have been considered a simple meal. The messhall was filled with old comrades. Smiling, Comrade Luo Ronghuan talked casually with everyone. As everyone talked and ate, the atmosphere was quite warm and lively.

At this time, Comrade Luo Ronghuan asked 6 old cadres seated at the same table about their views on the relevant authorities' call for their retirement. They all said that they would resolutely obey the decision. But they could not help feeling some remorse upon having to leave all of a sudden after having been in this particular army unit for so many years. Comrade Luo Ronghuan was very patient in persuading them. He said: The Shandong base has now been developed. The masses have also been aroused to action. We could have as many recruits as we need. But due to difficulties encountered in various fields, too many "recruits" would put too great a burden on the masses. The call for "better troops and simpler administration" was a good way to overcome difficulties. You people are getting old and are not in the best of health. In the inland areas, you can devote yourselves to production. This will also contribute to the final victory in the anti-Japanese war! Later, these 100-odd cadres cheerfully complied with the arrangements made for them by the authorities concerned.

Forty years have passed since this episode. Now, as I recall Comrade Luo Ronghuan's instructions given many years ago and the examples set by so many old cadres, I still feel deeply inspired.

Old age creeps upon one unaware. This year, I am 62. I feel it an increasingly great strain to cope with the pressures of work. Now the party Central Committee has called on the old and weak cadres to retreat to the second and third lines. The call is based on this objective reality.

In the long painful period of revolutionary war, numerous martyrs sacrificed their lives for the communist cause. As a lucky survivor, I should be thankful. But at times I feel depressed. I think that this sense of sadness can only be relieved by maintaining a noble spirit, a spirit which calls for being selfless and serving with a sense of dedication. To be "noble-minded," "selfless," and "imbued with a sense of dedication," we old comrades must do two things. First, we must obey arrangements made for us by the authorities concerned and act as advisers, or take a rest. Second, we must play a proper role in passing on skills, lending a helping hand and setting examples -- helping the party organizations in training and promoting large numbers of well qualified middle-aged and young cadres to leadership posts. Through such practical actions, we must assume the responsibilities that fall on the shoulders of veterans. (Editor's note: the author of this article is an adviser to the Logistics Department of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District.)

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'SPIRIT OF FOOLISH OLD MAN'

HK121354 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Xin Ren [2946 0088]: "What Did the Foolish Old Man Do To Move God?"]

[Text] What did the foolish old man do to move God? He used his admirable "doggedness." This "doggedness" not only included confidence in certain triumph and unshakable determination, but also included carrying out solid and hard work of "digging every day." The key link was "digging every day."

In expounding "the foolish old man who moved the mountains," Comrade Mao Zedong added a finishing touch by specially pointing out this point to more vividly and comprehensively show the spirit of the foolish old man. By making the past serve the present, Comrade Mao Zedong used the exposition of the spirit of the foolish old man to sum up and point out the proper style for the Chinese communists. First, there must be the confidence in "the certain triumph of the revolution," and that "China belongs not to the reactionaries but to the Chinese people." Secondly, there must be the aspiration of "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." Lastly, there must be the work style of: "We must persevere and keep on working. We will also move God." This was the essence of the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountains.

The spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountains which the CCP Central Committee is now calling on us to continue and carry forward is precisely this same spirit. Recently, the newspapers and journals have cited many cases of "foolish old men of the contemporary era," and what they have encouraged is precisely this spirit.

Integrating study and application, matching actions with words and unifying theory and practice are the fine work style established by our whole party by means of the Yanan rectification campaign. Subsequently, this has also been popularized among the people throughout the country and has developed into the social convention of new China.

However, on the attitude of dealing with the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountains, there are also people who have advocated severing and separating study from application, actions from words and theory from practice. They praise the foolish old man for his spirit of fearing no difficulty but disdain his behavior of devoting all his energy to leveling the mountains. They hold that "the foolish old man's spirit of fearing no difficulty is commendable, but his action of 'removing the mountains' is very stupid. His spirit should be studied and adopted, but his action should not be imitated or copied." Some people in the press have also put forth the slogan of "we must learn from the foolish old man, but we should not become foolish old men." Some people have adopted this viewpoint because they lack a correct understanding of the essence of the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountains. They misunderstand that "becoming a foolish old man" means doing such things as "diverting water from the west to the east" and "building manmade plains" of former years. They are worried that advocating the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountains might again lead to such similar mistakes. These comrades have not appraised that we have today already succeeded in bringing order out of chaos in guiding ideology, conscientiously summed up the bitter lessons of the past and proceeded to carry out readjusting and restructuring, and that a change has already occurred and will continue to occur in urban and rural areas throughout the country. People will no longer do such stupid things as not paying attention to economic returns and not conforming with the scientific approach.

What merits attention is another kind of people. They basically negate the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountains, resent industrious labor and hard struggle and secretly disdain adhering to the socialist road. When they hear the mention of continuing to carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountains and further opening the bright prospects of socialism -- the communist path for the Chinese people -- they at once rant and rave and take action to resist it. They say that learning from the spirit of the foolish old man is false, for without "doing" and taking action, where can there be any spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountains! If the foolish had not "dug every day" he would never have been able to "move God." If our party had not adhered to unremitting struggle, it also could not have aroused the people throughout the country to remove the three big mountains. Without taking action, doing what one says and conscientious practice, all brave words would become idle talk.

Such unhealthy tendencies as saying one thing and doing another, not keeping one's words, habitually telling lies and indulging in rhetoric must be resolutely overcome. If they are permitted to spread, they will undermine the people's fighting will and erode their spirit of enterprise.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly called on us: "We must restore and carry forward the fine tradition and style of seeking truth from facts established by Chairman Mao for our party. We must suit our actions to our words, closely integrate theory with practice, oppose ostentativeness and boasting in any form, indulge in less idle talk, do more work and conscientiously immerse ourselves in hard work." This spirit of Yanan which Comrade Deng Xiaoping calls for restoring is the fine traditional work style of our party members. Although this was disrupted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 years of turmoil, people still have continuously come forward to take the place of those who fall and continue to uphold the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountains. As a result of bringing order out of chaos and after energetic restoration and advocacy by the party, many more foolish old men of the contemporary era have appeared on various fronts. Showing no fear of dangers and difficulties, they have immersed themselves in hard work at their respective posts. They are using new methods, overcoming new difficulties, solving new problems and solidly and steadily pushing forward our cause. Every one of us should not only learn from their spirit, but we should also strive to become just like them. Can there be still any doubt about this?

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AID ECONOMY. EMPLOYMENT

OW110607 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0044 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA) -- Members of the China Democratic National Construction Association (CDNCA) and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce (ACFIC) have helped departments concerned conscientiously implement the "decisions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on opening all avenues wide to enliven the economy and solve employment problems in the cities." They have done a lot of work in assisting these departments to develop the collective economy and employ the urban labor force.

A joint circular issued recently by the General Office of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council's General Office praised the active role of the CDNCA and the ACFIC in this area of work and asked the party committees and people's governments of all provinces, special municipalities and autonomous regions, the central and other state organs and the mass organizations to support them in their work.

In the past 2 years, more than 6,200 CDNCA and ACFIC members have participated in preparations for establishing collective enterprises and have taken part in their management, production and technical work. More than 65,200 previously jobless young people have been employed by the collective enterprises set up through their assistance. During this period, CDNCA and ACFIC members assisted departments concerned in running occupational training schools and spare-time workers' study classes to train workers from collective enterprises and other people awaiting employment. The association and the federation have relied on their own efforts to open 27 part-time schools and 116 occupational training classes with a total enrollment of over 25,000 persons.

Most CDNCA and ACFIC members have relatively rich and practical experiences in the production, business and management of medium-sized and small enterprises. The collective enterprises set up through their help are capable of doing things simply and thriftily with whatever is available. They have achieved fairly good economic results because their products are welcomed, sold quickly and their capital circulates fast.

A neighborhood enterprise in Chongqing municipality which produced calcium chloride was closed because of the lack of raw material. Its 63 workers could not receive their pay.

The Chongqing municipal CDNCA and ACFIC branches sent their personnel to the aid of this enterprise helping it to reorganize and consolidate its management, change its line of production to magnesium oxide and tackle the technical difficulties involved in production. All these efforts plus the utilization of its facilities for producing magnesium carbonate have enabled the enterprise to survive a permanent closure. The daily output of the Shanghai Buyun rubber shoe plant, an enterprise set up with the assistance of CDNCA and ACFIC members, has been boosted to 5,000 pairs from the initial figure of not more than 300 pairs. Some of its products have entered international markets.

A number of collective enterprises have been established by CDNCA and ACFIC or in cooperation with departments concerned. For instance, the Shanghai Municipal Aiguo Construction Company, with the participation of CDNCA and ACFIC members, has set up more than 30 collective, industrial and commercial enterprises either alone or in cooperation with others. The joint CDNCA and ACFIC investment company in Tianji. Municipality has opened 23 collective enterprises and service outlets and offered employment opportunities to 1,400 jobless persons since its establishment 1 year ago.

In a joint circular issued recently, CDNCA and ACFIC urged all their subordinate organizations in various localities to further implement the "decisions" of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and make still greater contributions to efforts aimed at opening all avenues wide, enlivening the economy and offering more employment opportunities to people in the urban areas.

BAN YUE TAN ON DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S NAVY

HK120428 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0851 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Report: "China's Navy Advances Rapidly Toward Goal of Modernization"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- China's navy is advancing rapidly toward the goal of modernization. At present, with its submarines, guided missile destroyers, guided missile escort vessels, guided missile motorboats, air units, and shore-defense guided missiles, as well as its observation and communication equipment and marine corps, China's navy has become a combined armed service.

Having changed its previous backward situation of purchasing and imitating foreign equipment, the Chinese navy has begun to make equipment by itself. The obsolete equipment of the 1950's has been replaced by new Chinese-made equipment, and has vanished from the sea.

In order to suit the needs of the modernization of the navy, more than 10 military academies and schools have been set up, from which there are tens of thousands of students graduating and going to work on the coastal defense front every year. Now most of the cadres and fighters in the naval vessels have been trained in these academies and schools or other institutions. They have abundant professional and theoretical knowledge as well as sea training experience, and are backbone forces in the modernization of the navy.

Under the title "New China's Navy," the new issue of BAN YUE TAN introduces the growth of China's navy. The article says that the success in May 1980 in crossing the Equator, entering the south Pacific and fulfilling the task of the carrier rocket test by the composite formation of guided missile destroyers, oceangoing supply ships, oceangoing salvage ships, survey ships and oceangoing tugs showed that the level of the modernization of China's navy had reached a new height. Now the navy's modernization and regularization have further advanced. It has raised its tactical and technological level and trained China's first generation of shipborne aircraft pilots. Besides, it is now equipped with new large oceangoing supply vessels, and its ability to make long voyages has thus been greatly raised. Every year, many naval vessels are put into long-voyage training.

The vessels and planes of the Chinese navy are charged not only with the task of defending the coastal front of the motherland, but also with those of helping local scientific research and production departments in various scientific experiments on the sea, patrolling for and guarding the exploration and exploitation of oil, fisheries escort, and other convoy tasks. The Chinese navy is playing an increasingly important role in the great struggle of defending and building a powerful and modern China.

SUPREME COURT CIRCULAR ON ECONOMIC, CIVIL LAWS

OW100505 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] According to a ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [CHINESE LEGAL SYSTEM NEWS] report, the Supreme People's Court recently issued a circular urging people's courts at all levels to make preparations for a trial implementation of the economic contract law and the civil procedure law of the PRC.

The circular says: To ensure the smooth implementation of the two laws on schedule, people's courts at all levels must, under the leadership of local party committees, promptly make ample preparations in five respects:

1. Seriously study and vigorously propagate the two laws.
2. Experiment with the two laws at selected points to gain experience.
3. Personally clear cases that have accumulated over the years.
4. Strengthen contingents of judicial personnel for handling civil law and economic law cases.
5. Prior to the legal dates for trial implementation and publication of the two laws, handle cases according to policies, laws and regulations.

LU DA ANNOUNCES METAL INDUSTRY PRODUCTION LAW

OW122321 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- China plans to increase, during the sixth five-year plan period (1981-1985), its output of stainless steel for the production of consumer goods such as washing machines and household utensils. This is in line with the current policy of putting emphasis on the production of consumer goods. This is part of the plan announced by Lu Da, vice-minister of the metallurgical industry, at a national conference on the production of alloy steels now being held here.

More alloy steels are to be produced for the technical transformation of all sectors of the national economy, for municipal construction and for the development of agriculture and light industry, the vice-minister said.

According to the vice-minister, the country will trial produce high-strength steel plates, steel tubes and other alloy steel products needed for building offshore drilling rigs. Large-scale oil prospecting is now under way on China's continental shelves.

China now produces over 600 types of alloy steel and a fairly complete range of alloy steel products including plates, sheets, tubes, wires and strips. The different types of low-alloy steels produced in China now number well over 100, said Vice-Minister Lu Da.

The country is now able to make alloy steels capable of withstanding high temperatures used in the aircraft industry and alloy steels for making precision instruments and meters.

Metal cutting tools and ball bearings made of Chinese alloy steels are now exported, said the vice-minister.

Starting from almost scratch, Lu Da continued, China has built in the past three decades factories producing alloy steels in many parts of the country. In addition, alloy steels are also produced by big plants making ordinary carbon steel.

China has rich reserves of tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, niobium, titanium, manganese and nickel as well as rare earth metals for making alloy steels, Lu Da said.

VICE CHAIRMAN SEYPIDIN PLANTS TREES IN SHANGHAI

OW100457 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO, Seypidin, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, went to the Shanghai botanical garden to plant saplings on the morning of 9 April. He was accompanied by Hu Lijao, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhao Zukang, vice mayor; and (Zhang Shizhu), deputy secretary general of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. They shoveled soil with spades and planted some Yulan magnolia trees on the lawn in the peony garden.

YANG DEZHI STRESSES SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW090644 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Attending the meeting called by the PLA General Staff Department on the afternoon of 7 April to sum up the experience of the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities and to commend advanced personalities, PLA Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi pointed out: Building a socialist spiritual civilization is one of the long-term goals in the party struggle. The broad masses of commanders and fighters must use the achievements gained as a starting point for winning new victories in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

In order to turn the building of a socialist spiritual civilization into a regular activity and to institutionalize it, Yang Dezhi said, it is important to foster communist ideals, for everyone to do his assigned job well and to link the work with the central tasks. Leading cadres should set an example and act as models.

WAN LI'S SPEECH AT BEIJING CIVILITY MONTH RALLY

OW091001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA) -- The following is Comrade Wan Li's speech at the Beijing mass rally to sum up experience and commend units that have achieved outstanding successes during the all-people decorum and courtesy month.

Comrades: This grand meeting sponsored by Beijing to review and exchange experience gained during the all-people decorum and courtesy month and to commend the outstanding units is a timely and significant one. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, let me extend to you my cordial regards and congratulations!

During the all-people decorum and courtesy month, the people of Beijing, in warm response to the call of the party Central Committee and the State Council and under the leadership of the Beijing municipal party committee and the municipal people's government, have achieved salient successes and set a good example in eradicating filth, disorder and poor service, in striving to make the capital's environment green and beautiful and free from pollution, and in improving social practices and people-to-people relations. This is the glory as well as the responsibility of the people in the capital.

Judging by the situation throughout the country, the activities during the all-people decorum and courtesy month have been carried out enthusiastically and successfully with every worker, peasant, soldier, student and commercial worker, male and female, young and old, more aware of the importance of cleanliness, order and courtesy.

In large and medium-sized cities and in certain counties and towns, environmental conditions have generally improved, and so has public order, as well as the attitude toward and the quality of service in various quarters. They have all been improved in one way or another. Emulation of Lei Feng and performance of good deeds are widespread in cities and rural areas. Helping people and working for the public benefit have become conscious actions among the people, particularly among the young people. Facts prove that the "five stresses and four beauties" our nation advocates are widely supported by the people and that our efforts to change social practices and build a socialist spiritual civilization will certainly succeed.

The activities during decorum and courtesy month were the masses' actual deeds to change prevailing habits and customs and to transform society. The results and experience gained in these activities must be summed up and carried forward. The Beijing municipal party committee and the municipal people's government have made the decision to "consolidate the results achieved during the all-people decorum and courtesy month and penetratingly carry out the 'five stresses and four beauties' activities." I fully support this decision. One point I want to emphasize here is that the greatest enlightenment we have gained from these activities is that everything depends on human effort. While it is undoubtedly commendable that our environment and social practices have been improved, of particularly far-reaching significance is the fact that many party members, CYL members, cadres and the masses have heightened their spirit and strengthened their confidence during the decorum and courtesy month. This is a great spiritual force that presently can be felt everywhere.

In the past certain comrades had no confidence in achieving the four modernizations. They also had no confidence in achieving a fundamental improvement in party work style, social habits and customs and public order. Recently the party Central Committee stressed that Marxism gives people confidence, courage and strength. The activities during the all-people decorum and courtesy month have again convincingly and vividly proved that as long as we are determined to combat inertia and do our work in an earnest and down-to-earth manner, not only filth, disorder and poor service can be eradicated but a fundamental improvement can be expected in party work style, social habits and customs and public order.

People often recall with fondness the fine social practices and the unity and harmony among the people during the 1950's and the early 1960's. But were they things that had dropped from the sky? Were they things that were innate in the society in those days? No. The fine practices and fraternal relations of those days existed specifically as the result of the example set by our party and of our party's untiring efforts in educating the people and the young people. They were the result of the old society's corruption and filth being continually conquered by the revolutionary practices represented and initiated by our party. As we were able to eradicate the old society's mental garbage and establish new practices and new relations that were acclaimed by the world in those days, then we should have every reason to believe that, despite the devastation and contamination caused during the decade of internal turmoil, our party's fine work style and fine traditions and our socialist motherland's fine practices and traditions can certainly be reinstated and carried forward to a new level. It is entirely wrong that we should be pessimistic about this issue and there is no reason why we should be skeptical about the people's consciousness and about the main trend being that the young aim high and contribute their efforts to improving the situation. An important achievement accomplished during the decorum and courtesy month is that these activities have enabled more comrades to envision what lies ahead, thus encouraging them to realize the prospects with determination and to do their work earnestly and in a down-to-earth manner. This is a very important and particularly valuable achievement.

Comrades, the activities of the first all-people decorum and courtesy month have concluded. These activities as well as the other work done together by the masses have all been accomplished with success.

The question now is how to uphold, expand and extend these activities so that they will become part of the "five stresses and four beauties" and of our actual work of building a socialist civilization.

In his speech announcing the all-people decorum and courtesy month, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that making the "five stresses and four beauties" a success and improving social practices "not only are an important aspect and goal in building a socialist civilization but also essential requirements for building a socialist material civilization, and that therefore they are of tremendous importance to the nation's economic development." In the light of the four principles for the capital's construction, the building of a socialist material civilization and a socialist spiritual civilization must be further strengthened in Beijing. While special attention should be directed simultaneously to building a spiritual and material civilization, our capital, as our country's political center, should put building a spiritual civilization in first place and spend more efforts on doing ideological work among the masses so that the "five stresses and four beauties" activities will develop in a penetrating manner. All leading party and government organizations, mass organizations, propaganda departments and grassroots units throughout the country must persistently uphold the thinking that they must build the two types of civilizations simultaneously and carry out education on communist ideology and ethics among the masses in a clear-cut, orderly and systematic manner. They must, in particular, keep in mind the realities and carry out vivid propaganda and education on communist ideology among the young people, extensively carry out various types of activities for the public benefit -- such as organizing Lei Feng emulation groups, youth service groups and the like -- so that promoting the communist spirit can be integrated with the young people's activities. Those who think that communist ethics during the socialist stage should be limited to distribution according to work and that stressing communist ethics "transcends the historical state" are wrong. As for abandoning communist ideology and principles and propagating radical egoism, they are acts that cannot be tolerated. To uphold communist ethics, we must resolutely resist capitalist corrosion and rebuff the various types of "mental pollution." This is task of extreme importance today.

We must also issue the necessary rules and regulations to integrate ideological education with relevant behavioral norms and disciplinary restrictions. Measures to eradicate filth, disorder and poor service must be brought into line with urban administration and municipal construction plans. The results of the large-scale mass activities must be consolidated by improving the system and strengthening administration. The "capital's civilization pact" formulated by the people in Beijing at the proposal of various mass organizations is of great significance. Village rules and regulations should be popularized in the rural areas; factories must step up formulating rules and regulations for their workers; and schools, stores, organizations, neighborhoods, public areas and public transportation means must formulate and revise their rules and their pledges to the masses in accordance with the requirements of the "five stresses and four beauties." Precautionary measures must be intensified in those areas that constitute public hazards and are liable to cause fires and other accidents and in areas where bad elements often cause trouble. The people are the masters of history. They are also the masters of civilization. While stressing the importance of regulations and discipline, we must pay particular attention to giving play to the people's enthusiasm and initiative and let the masses educate and administer themselves.

Comrades, the party Central Committee regards the "five stresses and four beauties" as a major project for the whole party and the whole nation. It is hoped that leading party and government organizations, departments concerned and the mass organizations at all levels in Beijing and elsewhere in the country will put this task on their agenda of important matters and turn the "five stresses and four beauties" activities into a regular activity with the same determination we have displayed in carrying out the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities.

It is hoped that they will continue to create strong and sustained public opinion for promoting the "five stresses and four beauties," guard against relaxing efforts and enthusiasm, continue to heighten their spirit, intensify their efforts and strive to win new victories in building a civilization with socialist spirit.

REGULATIONS ISSUED ON REWARDS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

OW121425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0709 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- The State Council on 16 March promulgated the "regulations governing rewards for rationalization proposals and technical renovations," calling on people's governments of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the ministries, commissions and organizations directly under the State Council to act accordingly. The text of the regulations follows:

Chapter I General Principles

Article 1

In order to encourage workers and staff members to actively make rationalization proposals, strive to carry out technical renovations, promote the national economic development and accelerate the socialist modernization program, these regulations are formulated.

Article 2

All rationalization proposals or technical renovations made by workers and staff members (collectives or individuals) for the improvement of production which, through experiments, research and practical applications, result in marked improvement in a unit's production or work will be rewarded according to these regulations.

Article 3

The contents of rationalization proposals and technical improvements include the following categories:

1. Improvements to and qualitative upgrading of industrial products and architectural structures, improvement and development of biological varieties and development of new products.
2. Improvements in technological methods, testing and inspecting methods, cultivation techniques and plant protection techniques, breeding techniques, safety techniques, medical, health and labor protection techniques, materials storage, maintenance and transport techniques, and so forth.
3. Improvements to tools, equipment, instruments and installations.
4. Technical measures for more effective use of raw and semiprocessed materials, fuel, power, equipment and natural conditions.
5. Improvement in designing, statistical and computing techniques and other techniques.

Article 4

These regulations are applicable to enterprises and establishments owned by the whole people. Units other than those owned by the whole people may use these regulations as reference.

Chapter II Rewards

Article 5

In rewarding rationalization proposals and technical renovations, the principle of combining spiritual encouragement with material encouragement with stress on the former should be followed. Those who have contributed to rationalization proposals or technical renovations will be commended and issued certificates of merit and cash awards.

Article 6

Rewards for adopted rationalization proposals or technical renovations are divided into four classes according to their annual economic results.

The following are the four classes of rewards, annual economic returns, cash awards and honor awards:

Class one -- A cash award of 1,000 to 2,000 yuan and certificate of merit for an annual economic return of 1 million yuan or more.

Class two -- A cash award of 500 to 1,000 yuan and certificate of merit for an annual economic return of 100,000 yuan or more.

Class three -- A cash award of 200 to 500 yuan and certificate of merit for an annual economic return of 10,000 yuan or more.

Class four -- A cash award of less than 200 yuan and commendation for an annual economic return of less than 10,000 yuan.

The annual economic returns of adopted rationalization proposals or technical renovations are computed from the time of adoption.

Article 7

As for rationalization proposals or technical renovations for improving working conditions, ensuring production safety, eliminating environmental pollution and contamination, and so forth, which cannot be evaluated directly by economic returns, classes of rewards will be determined according to their effects and significance.

Article 8

Cash awards for collectively accomplished items will be distributed reasonably according to contributions.

Article 9

Authority to examine and approve rewards: Rewards for rationalization proposals and technical renovations will be examined and approved by the adopting units and reported to the next higher department in charge for the record.

Article 10

Cash awards will be paid by the adopting units. Cash awards paid by production units will be included in production costs. Cash awards paid by nonproductive units will be listed as operating expenses.

Chapter III Examination and Handling

Article 11

Enterprises and establishments should have relevant offices or personnel responsible for the examination, implementation and rewarding of rationalization proposals and technical renovations. When there are disputes between those making proposals and examining units, the cases may be referred to the next higher department in charge for handling.

Article 12

Important rationalization proposals or technical renovations that cannot be handled by a unit itself should be reported to the next higher department in charge for handling. If adopted, the adopting unit will give rewards.

Article 13

Rationalization proposals and technical renovations must be tested and appraised and can only be adopted after having been proven successful.

Article 14

Those who resort to deception to seek honor through fraud must be criticized and educated, and the cash awards issued must be returned. In serious cases, disciplinary actions should also be taken against them.

Chapter IV Supplementary Articles

Article 15

The State Economic Commission is responsible for interpreting these regulations.

Article 16

The people's governments of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and departments under the State Council can draw up detailed rules and regulations for implementation in accordance with these regulations and in light of the actual conditions.

Article 17

These regulations will come into force on the day they are promulgated. The "regulations on rewards for technical improvements," promulgated in 1963, will be abolished at the same time.

ANHUI ACTING FIRST SECRETARY AT HEFEI MEETING

OW121451 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The Hefei Municipal CCP Committee and the Hefei Municipal People's Government held a summing-up and commendation meeting on all-people decorum and courtesy month activities in Hefei city this morning at the Jianghuai theater. Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Anhui, and (Yan Youmin) and (Yuan Zhen), secretaries of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting. Comrade (Yan Youmin) spoke at the meeting.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, he extended warm congratulations and cordial regards to the advanced collectives and individuals who had made outstanding achievements in the current decorum and courtesy month activities. He set goals for building a socialist spiritual civilization in a thorough and sustained way throughout the province.

Wei Anmin, secretary of the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Hefei, presided over the meeting. (Ding Zhi), deputy secretary of the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee and head of the leading group for five stresses and four beauties activities in Hefei city, made the concluding report on the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities in Hefei city. Comrade (Ding Zhi) summed up the development of all-people decorum and courtesy month activities in Hefei city and achievements made and experience gained and laid out a concrete plan for building a socialist spiritual civilization in Hefei city in a sustained and thorough way in the days to come.

He said: The first all-people decorum and courtesy month has ended. However, building a socialist spiritual civilization is a long-term and arduous task. Our next step is to make the achievements of the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities our new starting point, further implement the instructions of the party Central Committee and the provincial and municipal party committees on developing in depth the five stresses and four beauties activities and persistently push forward the building of a spiritual civilization in our city centering on ideological education and focusing on continuing efforts to improve the conditions of dirtiness, disorder and poor services.

Zheng Rui, secretary of the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee, issued certificates of merit to 235 advanced collectives and individuals. (Li Zhi), chairman of the Hefei municipal Council of trade unions, read a proposal on drawing up a "decorum pact" for the people of Hefei city and the text of the "decorum pact" of the people of Hefei city on behalf of the Hefei municipal council of trade unions, the Hefei municipal CYL committee and the Hefei municipal women's federation. The proposal was adopted by the meeting with enthusiastic applause.

FUJIAN CONGRESS HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

Resolution on Economic Crimes

OW121423 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Resolution adopted by the 14th Session of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 1 April 1982]

[Text] The 14th Session of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee earnestly studied the "resolution on severely punishing criminals who do great damage to the state economy" adopted by the NPC Standing Committee and the report submitted by the provincial people's procuratorate entitled, "severely punish criminals who undermine the state economy, ensure smooth development of the four modernizations."

The struggle against criminal activities in the economic field is a protracted overall struggle which determines the prosperity or decline of our socialist cause. The "resolution on severely punishing criminals who do great damage to the state economy" adopted by the NPC Standing Committee is an important resolution to safeguard our nation's socialist system and a powerful weapon to severely punish criminals who do great damage to the state economy. The people's governments and political and judicial departments at all levels must resolutely implement this resolution.

In the past year, particularly since January this year, tremendous achievements have been made in striking at various criminal activities in the economic field throughout the province. At present, the struggle is still going on. To further raise our awareness and deal still heavier blows at economic crimes, the following resolution is adopted:

1. Efforts must be made to mobilize the cadres at all levels and the broad masses to conscientiously study the "resolution on severely punishing criminals who do great damage to the state economy," to maintain close touch with reality, to raise their awareness and to consciously participate in this struggle with actual deeds. It is essential to vigorously develop a propaganda campaign to popularize the legal system and to repeatedly and in simple language explain the contents and significance of the "resolution" to state functionaries and the broad masses through the press, radio, television, and other mass media, while citing examples of handling serious economic crimes. It is necessary to fully realize that the activities to strike at economic crimes are compatible with China's open-door policy and the policy of revitalizing the economy. To vigorously wage this struggle and to carry it through to the end is precisely to implement these policies in a flexible manner and to promote the smooth development of economic activities related to foreign trade and the four modernizations in Fujian. At the same time, we must clearly understand the three special features of the "resolution." These three features are: economic criminals should be punished severely, and those whose cases are extremely serious should be given the life or death sentence; state functionaries should be punished more severely if they have violated laws in the economic field; in dealing with criminal offenders, it is necessary to implement the policy of leniency for those who confess their crimes and severity for those who refuse to do so. These three features must be thoroughly popularized so that every household and every person knows them well.

2. It is necessary to explain the state's policy to criminal offenders to make them repent early, confess their crimes thoroughly and expose other offenders boldly so that their sentences may be lightened or eliminated altogether. It is also essential to carry out our work well in dealing with the family members and friends of criminal offenders as well as with those who know about a criminal case. We must mobilize them to advise the criminals so that they will repent, start a new life and mend their ways. Those who surrender themselves or have been arrested and truthfully confess all their crimes and report to the authorities on other offenders prior to 1 May will be handled according to past laws and regulations. Otherwise, they will be regarded as recidivists and severely punished. The various localities must select typical cases of offenders who have voluntarily surrendered themselves and frankly confessed their crimes as well as of those who have refused to admit their offenses and continue to commit crimes, and they must publicly pass sentences according to law. They must combine heavy punishment with leniency and implement this policy in order to severely strike at and crush the offenders.

3. It is necessary to concentrate our efforts on grasping major and important cases, particularly those that involve state functionaries. We must conduct investigations and handle cases vigorously and rapidly, and strike at criminal offenders continuously, accurately and ruthlessly.

No one should be indecisive about or turn a blind eye to criminal offenses, still less should anybody tolerate crime. Otherwise, an investigation should be carried out to determine the responsibility of anyone who turns a blind eye to a criminal offense or tolerates crime. We must resolutely strike at those criminal offenders who engage in smuggling, illegally purchasing foreign currencies and making excessive profits through embezzlement and speculation. We must not only confiscate their properties, but also severely punish them according to law.

4. We must sum up and promote our successful experience in bringing criminal offenders under control in a comprehensive way, and must consolidate ourselves organizationally in key localities. Competent cadres at the provincial, prefectural and county levels must be sent to those localities and units where smuggling activities are rampant to consolidate the units group by group, extensively carry out propaganda work, arouse the masses, understand the situation, resolutely strike at economic criminals, consolidate the units organizationally and do a good job in production.

5. Governments at all levels must firmly strengthen their leadership and regard the practice of further striking at economic crimes as a major task. Political and judicial organs at all levels should strictly enforce the law, while the departments concerned must closely coordinate with each other in taking action. The coastal prefectures, municipalities and counties must set up and further streamline the specialized organs against smuggling, fully arouse and rely on the masses and at the same time strengthen professional antismuggling forces to block smuggling by sea.

Conclusion of Session

OW080325 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The 5-day 14th session of the standing committee of the 5th provincial people's congress concluded on 5 April. On 3 April the session participants heard a report by Li Daoming, vice chairman of the legislative affairs commission under the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, explaining the drafts of three separate sets of regulations: administrative regulations for enterprise registration in the Xiamen special economic zone of Fujian Province, regulations for land use in the Xiamen special economic zone of Fujian Province and regulations for labor administration in the Xiamen special economic zone of Fujian Province. Then, the participants discussed the draft regulations one by one and, on 5 April, adopted them in principle. These regulations will be promulgated and put into effect along with the statute for the Xiamen special economic zone of Fujian Province to be approved by the NPC Standing Committee.

On the afternoon of 5 April, the session discussed the outline of main tasks for the standing committee of the provincial people's congress in 1982, adopted a resolution on conducting commodity price inspection and endorsed some appointments and removals of personnel.

Cai Li, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, delivered a speech summarizing the work of this session. He emphatically pointed out: The struggle to strike at crimes in the economic field is one of the central tasks of our province this year. We must make resolute efforts to carry this struggle through to the end. In addition, he stressed the necessity of developing the five stresses and four beauties campaign in a thorough and sustained way.

Xiang Nan, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, also spoke at the session. He stressed that in the future the standing committee of the provincial people's congress should pay great attention to checking how the various resolutions and decisions are carried out. Wang Zhi, Jia Jiumin, Chen Xizhong, Fu Baicui, Cai Liangcheng and Hou Linzhou, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, also attended the session.

XU SHIYOU HONORS REVOLUTIONARY MARTYRS IN JIANGSU

OW060435 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] This year's tomb-sweeping day is 5 April. Xu Shiyou, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee and Standing Committee member of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, and other principal leading personnel of Jiangsu Province and the Nanjing PLA units, including Xu Jiatun, Hui Yuyu, Nie Fengzhi and Du Ping, paid their last respects to the revolutionary martyrs who were buried at the Yuhuatai cemetery for revolutionaries.

Comrade Xu Shiyou and leading personnel of the Nanjing PLA units, the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government also laid wreaths at the tombs. Filled with profound respect, the leading party-government-army personnel stood in silent tribute before the tombs, expressing their immeasurable grief for the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the Chinese revolution.

Xu Shiyou, Xu Jiatun, Hui Yuyu, Nie Fengzhi and Du Ping today also went to Wangjiangting in the outskirts of Nanjing municipality to pay respects to Xiang Ying, (Yuan Guoping) and (Zhou Zichun), leading comrades of the New Fourth Army who were killed in the south Anhui incident. They joined other PLA personnel in planting pine trees in the tomb area. Comrade Xu Shiyou personally watered some of the young trees. He was joined by other leading comrades of the Nanjing units.

TIE YING ATTENDS ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY

OW020546 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] This afternoon, more than 12,000 faculty members, students, staff members and workers at Zhejiang University, as well as some 1,500 alumni from both home and abroad, happily gathered under the same roof to ceremoniously celebrate the 85th anniversary of the founding of the university.

Present at the ceremony were Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee; Li Fengping, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of the province; Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Wang Jiayang, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province; Zhu Zuxiang and Xing Zitao, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; and responsible comrades from the departments concerned of the province and the municipality as well as from fraternal universities.

On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government, Comrade Tie Ying delivered a speech of congratulations.

GUANGDONG LEADERS ON UNCHANGED ECONOMIC POLICIES

HK110151 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Summary] Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu and Liang Lingguang, responsible persons of Guangdong and Guangzhou, received a delegation from the Hong Kong Xinhecheng Development Company on 10 April. "Governor Liu Tianfu and Mayor Liang Lingguang expressed warm welcome on the delegation's visit to Guangzhou and for their enthusiastic investment in the motherland's modernization drive."

Liu Tianfu and Liang Lingguang also said: "Work is proceeding smoothly on the Guangzhou Hotel, which is being jointly built by the Guangzhou Yangcheng Services Development Company and the Hong Kong Xinhecheng Development Company. This is an excellent start. Guangdong has scored certain success in implementing its special policies and flexible measures for nearly 2 years now. This shows that the decision of the central authorities that Guangdong and Fujian Provinces should adopt special policies and flexible measures is correct. We are unswervingly practicing a policy of opening up to the outside world. We must also maintain continuity and stability of policies."

"There have always been close ties between Guangdong and Hong Kong and Macao. Our projects and their scale in the modernization drive will increase. The prospects for mutual cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong and Macao will become still broader. We hope that our friends in Hong Kong and Macao business circles will make still greater contributions to the motherland's modernization drive."

The delegation visited the site of the Guangzhou Hotel during the day, accompanied by Guangzhou Mayor Liang Lingguang.

REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS AT GUANGDONG MILITIA MEETING

HK090147 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The Guangdong provincial militia work conference concluded in Guangzhou on 8 April after 6 days in session. The participants pledged: We must further strengthen party leadership over militia work, handle properly the relationship between economic construction and militia building and do still better in building the militia in Guangdong.

Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary and provincial military district First Political Commissar Ren Zhongyi made an important speech at the closing ceremony. He said: We are carrying out our modernization drive amid a very turbulent international situation. We must never forget that tigers and wolves lie ahead, while heavy burdens are on our shoulders. We must be well-prepared for danger in times of peace and be ready at all times without relaxing vigilance. We must do a good job in preparedness against war while promoting the modernization drive. The militia's status will be enhanced, and certainly not lowered, in future opposition to aggressive war of aggression, while the role of the militia then will be greater, not smaller. Militia work can only be strengthened, not weakened, as long as imperialism exists. It is a long-term strategic task of the whole party and army to attach importance to militia building. Guangdong, the great southern gateway of the motherland, occupies a very important strategic position. We must do still better in running the militia.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi called on the militia to play a leading role in building material and spiritual civilization. He demanded that militiamen throughout the province succeed in taking the lead in studying the party's line, principles and policies; in developing production and fulfilling the state plans; in resisting corruption and strictly observing laws and decrees, while also waging struggle against all illegal and criminal behavior; in learning from Lei Feng and establishing new styles, and striving to be honorable standard bearers in the five stresses and four beauties drive; and in carrying out ideological and political work and promoting stability and unity.

He stressed: It is necessary to launch education in opposing corruption in the PLA units and militia. We must ensure that our militia ranks become a steel great wall not only in opposing enemy intrusion, but also in resisting corruption by capitalist ideology.

Chen Qingshan, a responsible comrade of the leading organs of the Guangzhou PLA units, also spoke at the meeting. Xiong Fei, member of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial armed forces committee and political commissar of Guangdong Military District, delivered a summation.

GUANGZHOU ANNOUNCES PUNISHMENT OF 12 CRIMINALS

HK080929 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] At the gathering of all staff members and workers of the Guangzhou broadcasting equipment plant yesterday afternoon [6 April], the Guangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau announced the punishments of the 12 criminals who carried out a gang assault.

(Zhou Yiyun), a young woman who was a former casual worker of this plant, was criticized by (Chen) so-and-so and (Deng) so-and-so, young female workers of the same shift, as the result of a production incident, and she therefore nursed a grievance. On the morning of 5 March this year, she mustered 12 male and female thugs outside the plant. They then sneaked into the plant to carry out an assault in revenge. After entering the plant, this gang of thugs mistook (Zhang Huilan), young female worker, for the person they were seeking revenge on, and eight male thugs beat (Zhang), seriously injuring her. (Zhang) spat blood and then fell to the ground, unconscious.

In accordance with the seriousness of the crimes of these criminals and with their attitude of confessing crimes, with the approval of the Guangzhou Municipal People's Procuratorate, the principal offenders -- (Zhou Yiyun), (He Pengming) and (Qiu Kejian) -- were arrested. Of the other offenders, (Zhang Weihong), (Zhang Jiekai) and (Yi Weixian) were all sentenced to reeducation through labor for 3 years; (Situ Bin) and (He Yuling) were both sentenced to reeducation through labor for 2 years and (Shi Jingxian) was sentenced to reeducation through labor for 1 year. As for offender (Ma Zhigang), who is young and whose attitude was relatively good after he was taken into custody, he will be dealt with separately in future. Offenders (Wu Xiufen) and (He Lifen) were both detained for 10 days as a form of disciplinary action.

HENAN PARTY ORGANS TOLD TO WRITE ON RURAL BRIGADE

HK100254 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] In accordance with instructions from a leading central comrade, the editorial board of DANG DE SHENGHUO [PARTY LIFE], sponsored by the provincial CCP committee's organization department, will concentrate its imminent No 4 issue on reporting the achievements of Liuzhuang brigade of Qiliying commune in Xinxiang County. The issue also prominently features a contributing commentator's article entitled "Learn From the Experiences of Liuzhuang and Promote Grassroots Building," and an investigation report entitled "How Liuzhuang Has Developed Vigorously."

The report reviews the brilliant course traversed by Liuzhuang in the past 30 or more years in upholding the socialist road and achieving steady advance, and sums up the valuable experiences of the people of Liuzhuang, under the leadership of the party branch, in constantly upholding the four basic principles and promoting vigorous development. It introduces people and deeds in building the two great civilizations at Liuzhuang and the mental outlook of the people of Liuzhuang in always refraining from complacency and advancing from victory to victory.

A newsletter entitled "(Shi Laihe), the Pillar in Liuzhuang's Vigorous Development," reports on the moving achievements of an old party branch secretary who upholds the socialist road, bases himself among the masses, has strong party spirit and correct party work style and is broadminded. In a special column, the magazine commends from various angles six party members who work wholeheartedly for the public, set a fine example, work hard to master science and technology and make great contributions to Liuzhuang's development.

HAINAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PORNOGRAPHIC GOODS

HK081011 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The Hainan Regional CCP Committee recently issued a circular calling on all localities to immediately implement the CPPCC's and State Council's regulations and the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee's notice on thoroughly checking and confiscating reactionary, obscene and dirty recording tapes, video tapes and pornographic books and pictures. The circular says that thoroughly checking and confiscating reactionary, obscene and dirty recording and video products and pornographic books and pictures made in Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries is an important measure in resisting the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas and in promoting the building of spiritual civilization. CCP committees at all levels must earnestly strengthen leadership in the work and do it well. The circular demands that:

1. All units and individuals possessing video recorders, television projectors and tape recorders for business use should register with industry and commerce bureaus of prefectures, municipalities and counties where they are located or reside. Profit-oriented business activities such as selling tickets to the public to watch video tapes made in Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries, or duplicating imported recording tapes for customers are forbidden. Violators will have their tape recorders and video recorders confiscated and all the recordings and video tapes erased.
2. All units and individuals possessing the above-mentioned video and recording tapes should register with their respective units and systems. These tapes should be checked for content, listed and reported to higher levels. Reactionary, obscene and dirty video and recording products should be sealed for safekeeping by public security bureaus. They should be examined by persons appointed by propaganda, cultural and public security departments of respective prefectures, municipalities and counties and should be either erased or destroyed.
3. No recording or video tapes made in Hong Kong, Macao or foreign countries should be imported as commodities. No units or individuals should play reactionary, obscene or dirty recording and video tapes. Selling or renting pornographic books or pictures in streets are forbidden. Offenders will be dealt with according to the seriousness of each case and violators of the criminal law shall be punished accordingly. Units or individuals that have openly shown video tapes made in Hong Kong or foreign countries should report full details of the showing to departments and wait to be dealt with.
4. Public security departments should organize people to investigate and deal with the smuggling and selling of contraband in the cultural field. All lawbreakers and criminals who smuggle and sell contraband should be sternly punished.

The circular demands that while carrying out the work of checking and confiscation, party organizations at all levels should strengthen ideological and political work and criticize both the idea that money comes first and bourgeois liberalization ideas in order to ensure thorough checking and confiscation in respective units and systems. All departments concerned should closely coordinate. Industry and commerce bureaus should do a good job in market management and control. Customs and the commission of economic affairs with foreign countries should be responsible for properly checking what is imported.

GUIZHOU RADIO ON STRUGGLE AGAINST CORRUPT CADRES

HK080537 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Struggle Against Corrupt and Degenerate Criminal Elements"]

[Excerpts] The struggle to hit at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field is now being launched in an all-round way throughout the province. Judging by the problems exposed, there are very serious activities of smuggling and peddling contraband, engaging in bribery and corruption, speculation and fraud in Guizhou. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that certain party members and cadres, and even responsible cadres, have taken part in economic crimes.

The shocking class struggle has rung the warning bell for us. In order to defend the socialist cause and ensure the smooth progress of the modernization drive, we must unswervingly do well in the struggle to hit at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field. We must, in particular, struggle against corrupt and degenerate elements among responsible party-member cadres. Although there are not many of these people, they do great harm, because their criminal activities undermine the economic basis of socialism, ruin the party's prestige and encourage unhealthy trends and criminal activities in society. If we fail to struggle against these corrupt and degenerate criminal elements, it will be impossible to maintain the party's proletarian purity, build the socialist four modernizations and further improve party work style and the social mood.

Our aim in launching this struggle is to protect the interests of the party and people. The weapon in the struggle is party discipline and state law. We must certainly not take a liberalist approach on major questions of right and wrong. We must have the courage to uphold the truth, actively plunge into this struggle to oppose corruption by capitalist ideology and carry the struggle through to the end.

GUIZHOU TO SET UP NEW AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE

HK100229 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the provincial CCP committee and people's government have given an official written reply agreeing to the establishment of the Qianxinan (southwest Guizhou) Buyi-Miao Autonomous Prefecture at the end of April. The first sessions of the first prefectural people's congress and CPPCC will be convened at the end of the month, and the establishment of the prefecture will be celebrated in Xingyi town on 1 May.

The Xingyi Prefectural CCP Committee and commissioner's office have carried out a lot of preparatory work in the several months since the State Council approved the establishment of the autonomous prefecture. They recently wrote a report to the provincial CCP committee and government on convening the autonomous prefectural people's congress and CPPCC sessions and officially establishing the autonomous prefecture.

In their written reply, the provincial CCP committee and government demanded that the Xingyi Prefectural CCP Committee and commissioner's office get a good grasp of preparatory work, pay attention to thrift and do a good job in setting up the autonomous prefecture. At present the Xingyi prefectural commissioner's office is hastening the preparatory work.

SICHUAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL WORK

HK310237 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee and government recently held a provincial industry and communications work conference to mobilize the workers to focus their efforts on improving economic returns and fulfill this year's production plans. Vice Governor Meng Dongbo conveyed the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and government Lu Dadong, Yang Rudai, Yang Chao, Liu Xiyao and He Haoju spoke at the meeting.

The participants seriously studied the speech of Premier Zhao Ziyang delivered at the national industry and communications work conference and discussed how to fulfill this year's plans, centered on improving economic returns. They stressed: "In our guiding ideology, it is essential to truly unify growth rate and economic returns and strive for a growth rate with good economic returns. We must tap potentials and strive for speed in improving economic returns. We must make great efforts to improve product quality, increase variety, cut production costs and speed up circulation of capital. We must produce more and better products needed by society, and fulfill and overfulfill this year's state plans."

The meeting held: "In order to unify growth rate and economic returns, it is necessary to regard the planned economy as primary and view the whole country as a chessboard. It is necessary to straighten out enterprise management. We must strike at illegal and criminal activities in the economic field." It is also necessary to conduct education on the economic situation.

XIZANG CCP COMMITTEE PROMOTES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK310330 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Summary] The Xizang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee recently issued a circular prepared by its propaganda department suggesting the strengthening of ideological and political work in the rural and pastoral areas.

The circular pointed out: "At present, the situation is very good in the rural and pastoral areas of our region. But we must see clearly that if we fail to promote socialist ideology in the ideological front in these areas, then various nonproletarian ideas will be able to run rampant. This will hinder our cause of eliminating poverty and increasing affluence. We hope the CCP committees at all levels will give enough attention to strengthening ideological and political work in the rural and pastoral areas." This must be carried out in line with the party's central task. The main points are to make the party's correct line, principles and policies truly become the determined will and belief of party members and cadres and people of all nationalities, and truly become the thought, will and actions of the masses. The constant task is to educate party members and the masses. As for the education of the masses, priority must be given to educating the youth in subjects of patriotism, collectivism and socialism.

The circular said: Since the implementation of the production responsibility system, the situation has changed in the rural and pastoral areas, so attention must be given to improving the methods of doing ideological and political work. Under the new circumstances, the following points should be noted in carrying out ideological and political work in the rural and pastoral areas: 1) The party's grassroots organizations must play their role as a powerful fighting force. It is necessary to take party and CYL members as the mainstay, and unite the activists so as to form a strong political and ideological work contingent. 2) A responsibility system must also be established for doing ideological and political work; for instance, a party member can link up with one or two commune members. 3) Adopt methods of demonstrating and comparing facts to arrive at the truth, such as comparing the situation before and after the implementation of the important instructions issued by the central authorities on the work in Xizang. 4) Concentrate on positive education and self-education, and integrate the ideological work with public opinion, intensified management, administrative measures, economic sanctions and legal measures. 5) Mobilize all available forces to occupy the ideological front in the rural and pastoral areas.

DUAN JUNYI AT MEETING TO COMMEND ADVANCED PEOPLE

OW241401 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting to commend advanced people was held in Beijing today. The title "Beijing Municipality's Model Worker for 1981" was conferred on 1,027 advanced persons from various fronts.

Principal leaders of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the Beijing Municipal People's Government, including Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu and Zhao Pengfei, attended the meeting. In his speech at the meeting, Jiao Ruoyu called on party committees and government offices at various levels, industrial and other enterprises and trade unions, youth and women's organizations to consider the work of setting up advanced examples and learning from the advanced people as an important task. He called on various units to extensively publicize the thinking and deeds of the advanced models, establish the social custom of learning from the advanced people and vying with each other to become advanced people and oppose the erroneous tendency of making satirical remarks against, isolating or even attacking the advanced people.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS AFFORESTATION RALLY

SK130900 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and the people's government held a mobilization rally on all-people voluntary afforestation, urging the people throughout Tianjin to immediately and vigorously conduct voluntary afforestation activities and strive to build Tianjin into a civilized, clean, tidy and beautiful city. This morning, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and the people's government held a municipal mobilization rally on all-people voluntary afforestation at a gymnasium. Attending the rally were leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee, the people's government, the people's congress standing committee and the CPPCC committee, including Chen Weida, Huang Zhigang, Hu Qili, Yan Dakai, Liu Gang, Wu Zhen, Chen Bing, Wang Enhui, Li Ruihuan, Bai Hua, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, Wang Guangying, Liu Jinfeng, Yu Fujing, Huang Difei and Liao Canhui. Also attending were responsible comrades of the Tianjin Garrison District and the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, including Cao Xikang, Zhou Ziwei and (Ji Kui). A total of 4,000 responsible comrades of various departments concerned at district and county levels attended the rally.

Comrade Wu Zhen presided over the rally. Comrade Liu Jinfeng read out the resolution on conducting the all-people voluntary afforestation campaign adopted by the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. Comrade Chen Weida delivered an important speech at the rally. He urged leaders at all levels to deepen their understanding, strengthen their confidence, persistently conduct all-people voluntary afforestation activities in a scientific manner and regard voluntary afforestation activity as an important part of the present decorum and courtesy month campaign so as to build Tianjin into a still better city and bring benefits to all people and to future generations.

Comrade Li Ruihuan made a report at the rally urging the people throughout Tianjin to immediately and vigorously conduct all-people voluntary afforestation activities and strive to build Tianjin into a civilized, clean, tidy and beautiful city.

The main tasks of this year's afforestation work are as follows:

- 1) Devote major efforts to plant trees, flowers and grass. This year, Tianjin plans to plant 10.5 million trees; 10 million of them should be planted in rural areas and 500,000 in urban areas. At the same time, there are plans to plant 15,000 mu of dense forests in rural areas and 150,000 square meters of green lands in urban areas.
- 2) Vigorously raise seedlings. Tianjin plans to grow 32 million seedlings this year.
- 3) Strengthen the maintenance and protection of existing and newly-planted forests, trees, flowers and grass.
- 4) Make good plans for afforestation work.

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU INSPECTS YANBIAN

SK070730 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu recently emphasized, when he inspected work in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, that protecting, developing and utilizing natural resources in a scientific way is a strategic issue in developing the national economy of our province. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: We must build Yanbian into an advanced autonomous prefecture where economy is flourishing, culture is developed, peoples of different nationalities are united and border defense is strong.

From 12 March to 1 April, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, together with Zhao Nanqi, first secretary of the Yanbian Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee, went to eight counties and municipalities in Yanbian to hear reports of prefectural, county and municipal CCP committees. They went to a number of communes, brigades, plants, stores, schools and provincial [words indistinct] enterprises to investigate activities of the decorum and courtesy campaign and visited some peasant families to familiarize themselves with their production, work and living conditions and help solve some practical problems.

On the morning of 29 March, at a meeting of cadres at and above department and bureau director levels in prefectural organs, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu delivered a speech. After extending the concern of the CCP Central Committee to the peoples of all nationalities in Yanbian, he said: Before I came to work in Jilin Province, Comrade Wang Enmao and I had visited Comrade Deng Xiaoping. With extreme concern, Comrade Xiaoping said that since Yanbian Prefecture of Jilin Province is a border area, populated mostly by the people of Korean nationality, and since it is a Korean autonomous prefecture and has important strategic value, economic construction in Yanbian should be developed faster and better.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: Comrade Xiaoping's words are few in number but have a far-reaching significance. This shows the concern of the party and the state for people of all nationalities in Yanbian. We must meet the expectation of central leading comrades with actions in doing a good job in building the two civilizations.

After fully affirming the achievements scored by the cadres and the masses of Yanbian in protracted revolutionary struggles and socialist construction, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: Yanbian is rich in natural resources. We do not exaggerate by saying that gold, money sources and treasure can be found everywhere in Yanbian. As long as we can protect, develop and utilize natural resources in a scientific way, Yanbian is like having an inexhaustible natural bank.

Comrade Xiaochu set forth specific requirements on how to protect, develop and utilize natural resources in a scientific way. He said: Those living on a mountain live off the mountain. The key to living off the mountain lies in protecting the mountain, especially the forests. Yanbian is one of the timber-producing bases in the province as well as in the whole country. If we fail to adopt firm protective measures, we are bound to destroy the ecological balance and cause soil erosion. This is tantamount to cutting the ground from under our feet and harming our descendants. Therefore, we must strictly forbid reclaiming forested areas for other purposes, stop illegal deforestation and excessive deforestation and do a better job in forestry protection and fire fighting.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu emphasized: To vigorously develop natural resources, particular efforts should be made to comprehensively carry out afforestation activities in three seasons. He said: Comprehensive timber utilization rate is very low in our province. Large amounts of useful timber are burned or wasted. This is indeed a pity. Therefore, we should wage a mass fuel revolution, and create conditions to gradually replace firewood with coal, marsh gas or even electricity so as to save the wood to be used in a comprehensive way.

Comrade Xiaochu said: Protecting, developing and utilizing natural resources in a scientific way constitutes a major issue, the most important condition for determining the development of the national economy in the whole province and Yanbian Prefecture, and is an issue of strategic importance.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu emphasized the significance of the unity of people of all nationalities. He urged party organizations at all levels to firmly implement the policy on regional national autonomy and better strengthen the unity between different nationalities, between army men and civilians and between the army and the government; most importantly to strengthen the unity of people of all nationalities. To do so, it is necessary first to strengthen the unity of cadres of different nationalities. Without large numbers of cadres of Korean nationality, it is impossible to genuinely exercise the right of national autonomy and do a good job in building the two civilizations in Yanbian Prefecture. Without large numbers of cadres of Han and other nationalities, it is also detrimental to the unity of peoples of all nationalities and the building of the two civilizations. Therefore, cadres of all nationalities must respect, support and understand each other. Words and deeds harmful to national unity should be avoided. When dealing with relations between nationalities, we should avoid generalizing all problems as national problems. We should seek truth from facts, solve problems and oppose unhealthy tendencies where they are found. We should advocate that people of all nationalities study the languages and the characters of different nationalities to learn from others' strong points to offset their weaknesses.

Comrade Xiaochu urged cadres and people of all nationalities in Yanbian to treasure national unity as they treasure their eyes. Comrade Xiaochu pointed out: Yanbian is a minority-populated area as well as a border area. Its strategic position is extremely important. The party, the government and the people must work closely to do a good job in building the border area, conduct in depth the struggle against smuggling, further strengthen militia work, do a good job in military-civilian joint defense and ensure that the four modernizations of our motherland can progress smoothly.

In conclusion, Comrade Xiaochu urged party and government organs at all levels and cadres and peoples of all nationalities in Yanbian to do a better job on their specific fronts and score greater achievements to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture and the convocation of the 12th CCP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

JILIN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- By the end of March, the Jilin provincial industrial and communications front had surpassed the output value plan of the corresponding 1981 period by 7.7 percent. The front fulfilled its annual production plan by 23.6 percent. Of 76 major products, the output of 49 products reached over 23 percent of their annual production assignment. The output of durable consumer goods, such as bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, televisions and washing machines, surpassed the figure of the corresponding 1981 period by over 11 percent. Profits handed over to the state of enterprises whose production was under the state budget surpassed the figure of the corresponding 1981 period by 23.4 percent. Industrial and commercial revenues of these enterprises surpassed the figure of the corresponding 1981 period by 16 percent. The light industrial output value surpassed the figure of the corresponding 1981 period by 11.2 percent and the heavy industrial output value by 5.2 percent, which shows that heavy industrial production has made great progress this quarter. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82 SK]

REPORTAGE CONCERNING TAIWAN SOFTBALL GAMES

BAN YUE TAN Article

HK121307 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 82 pp 54-55

[Article by Li Wen [0500 2429]: "A Struggle on the Question of World Women's Softball Championship"]

[Text] Recently a struggle has been waged around the question of the fifth world women's softball championship. The central point at issue is that some Americans in the International Softball Federation [ISF] attempt to create "two Chinas" while the Chinese people resolutely oppose this plot.

How did the matter come about? Let us look at its origin and developments first.

In November 1979, the executive council of the ISF adopted a resolution, approving the application of the Chinese Softball Association for membership. It was stipulated at the same time that the Taiwan softball association was to be renamed the Chinese-Taipei Softball Association and that it was not allowed to hoist the flag or play the anthem of the so-called "Republic of China." On 13 July 1989, the ISF executive council reaffirmed the above-mentioned resolution. In May 1981 the ISF held its congress in Hawaii in which the resolution was approved. It can thus be seen that the Chinese Softball Association is the only representative of China in the ISF while the Chinese-Taipei Softball Association represents only Taiwan. This has been explicitly affirmed by the executive council and the congress of the ISF.

In the summer of 1979 the Taiwan softball association won the right to sponsor the fifth world women's softball championship scheduled to be held in Taipei, Taiwan Province, 2-11 July. As a member of the ISF, the Chinese Softball Association has the right to send its delegation to take part in the championship. Active preparations are still under way at present.

Since the world women's softball championship is sponsored by the ISF, all procedures and ceremonies of the tournament should naturally be based on the rules and regulations of the ISF. Officials of the ISF should faithfully implement the resolutions of the ISF. This originally never posed a problem. However, when making arrangements for the championship, certain officials of the ISF raised new issues by regarding Taiwan as a country. After frequent contacts with representatives of the Taiwan softball association the ISF secretary-general, Don Porter, went so far as to express his agreement regarding the hoisting of the "national flag" of the so-called "Republic of China" by Taiwan at the opening and closing ceremonies. He explained that, according to the resolutions adopted at the ISF congress in Hawaii in May last year, a sponsor country of a world championship may hoist its national flag at the opening and closing ceremonies. Don Porter even said that as a full sovereign state, Taiwan has the right to hoist its national flag while sponsoring the world cup tournament.

Don Porter's words were obviously in violation of the basic stand of the executive council and congress of the ISF. Since the Chinese Softball Association represents China while the Chinese-Taipei Softball Association represents a local sports organization of China's Taiwan Province, it goes without saying the the resolutions of the Hawaii congress on the hoisting of flags is inapplicable here.

There is only one China. This is the unanimous stand of the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. The overwhelming majority of countries and international organizations in the world have acknowledged that the PRC is the sole legal government of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. The ISF has also acknowledged this point. The national flag, as the term suggests, is the symbol of a sovereign state, which only a sovereign state is entitled to have.

The championship is scheduled to be held in China's territory and so, according to the "Hawaii resolution," it is the national flag of the PRC that should be hoisted. Just as it was concluded long ago by the executive council and congress of the ISF, the Chinese-Taipei Softball Association represents a province of China.

In its cables of invitation of 13 March, the Taipei softball association openly claimed to be the "Republic of China." The federations of a few countries expressed their inability to accept this. Porter, however, touched on this problem lightly by saying that it was an "oversight" and "should not be heeded." As a matter of fact, Don Porter suggested the use of cables to issue the invitation because the words and emblem of the "Republic of China" that appeared in the original letter of invitation printed by the Taipei softball association had caused some disputes. Could it be that Porter knew nothing about the contents of the cable of invitation after repeated consultations with the Taipei softball association on this issue? This was obviously deceptive talk.

As the ISF secretary general, Don Porter may claim that he "does not want the competition to be disreputed by political factors." However, people have noticed that he has confused a fundamental problem such as the qualifications of a representative of the members of this international sports organization. He paid no heed to the resolutions of the executive council and congress and even went so far as to deliberately misrepresent it. This is precisely an interference in sports activities with clumsy political tricks. Certain people in the ISF advocate the preposterous idea of "two Chinas." This has not only damaged the sovereignty of the PRC but, if this situation is not changed, will eventually bring about unavoidable damage to the ISF and the international sports activities.

Japan Seeks Venue Change

OW081950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 8 (XINHUA) -- The Japan Softball Federation in a reply to the International Softball Federation today demanded that the venue of the fifth world women's softball championships be changed to a place other than Taiwan. The federation today received a message from Don Porter, secretary-general of the International Softball Federation, which said: "The International Softball Federation has reached agreement with Taiwan that no 'national flag' and 'national anthem' will be used at the world women's softball championships."

However, in a telex invitation to the Japan Softball Federation sent from Los Angeles on March 13, the Chinese-Taipei Softball Association wrote the venue of the championships as "Taipei, Taiwan, the Republic of China" instead of Taipei, China. On March 14, Porter sent another message to the Japan Softball Federation, saying that the "Republic of China" was "inadvertently included by the organizing committee and should be disregarded."

The Japan Softball Federation instantly pointed out that the International Softball Federation recognized Taiwan's so-called "national flag and anthem," thereby acting in violation of the resolution of the International Olympic Committee on the question of China's representation.

KYODO NEWS SERVICE of Japan today said: "In view of Porter's inconsistent statements, the Japan Softball Federation holds that it is not ensured if championships will be held in strict accordance with the regulations of the International Olympic Committee as demanded by Japan."

JIJI NEWS AGENCY reported that in his message to the International Softball Federation today, Toshio Akashi, president of the Japan Softball Federation, said: "The (Japan Softball) Federation maintains that (Porter's April 8) message was nominal. As a matter of fact, whether or not Taiwan will observe is not ensured. Therefore, it demands that the venue be changed to a place other than Taiwan."

Belgium Not To Play

OWO81331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, April 7 (XINHUA) -- The Belgian women's softball team will not participate in the championships to be held in Taipei, Gaston Panay, president of the Belgian Baseball and Softball Federation, told XINHUA here yesterday evening.

Gaston Panay said that the resolution adopted by the executive committee of the International Softball Federation in November 1979 when it admitted the Chinese Softball Association as a member must be carried out.

According to the resolution, the name of the softball organization in Taiwan is "the Chinese-Taipei Softball Association," and it can no longer use the flag and anthem it had used before.

UK PARLIAMENTARIAN CITED ON U.S. ARMS TO TAIWAN

OW110720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] London, April 10 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. decision to continue selling arms to Taiwan "is not only regrettable, it is dangerous, ill-advised and potentially disastrous," said Robert Adley, a member of the British House of Commons and chairman of the British Chinese parliamentary group, in a recent speech here.

Speaking at a lunchtime meeting of the City Conservative Forum Wednesday, Adley pointed out: "Taiwan is part of China. Any government that understands this and seeks to maintain good relations with the People's Republic should stop selling arms to Taiwan."

"The United States is uniquely insensitive to China's feelings towards Taiwan," he indicated.

Adley said that it remained the policy of the British Government "not to grant export licenses for the sale of arms to Taiwan." China is a vitally important world power with whom British wishes to maintain close political and commercial relations, he added.

TAIWAN ENVOY DENIES 'SOUTH ATLANTIC PACT' REPORT

OW121105 Taipei CNA in English 0936 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Jidda, 12 Apr (CNA) -- Chinese Ambassador Hsueh Yu-chi Monday rejected as completely false and untrue and "beneath commenting" a report from Johannesburg linking his country, South Africa, Israel, and some South American countries in an alleged "South Atlantic pact."

Asked to comment on the report, Hsueh said it was the same old tired ghost story retold many times by the communist and Zionist inspired press whose racket was to damage the friendly relations between the Republic of China and Arab countries. The story-teller this time appeared so inadequately educated as not to know where the Republic of China or the South Atlantic is geographically located, he concluded.

TAIWAN, SAUDI ARABIA HOLD CIVIL AVIATION TALKS

OW061121 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The Sino-Saudi Arabian talks on civil aviation were held at the Civil Aviation Bureau on the afternoon of 2 April.

The two sides held discussions on the issue of extending the route of China Airlines. Saudi Arabia agreed in principle on the China Airlines' plan to open its cargo service to Europe. Today's talks lasted 1 hour and were conducted in a cordial manner. Prince (al-'Aziz), president of the Saudi Arabian General Administration of Civil Aviation, proposed that the air traffic controllers of the two countries exchange visits.

Liu Te-min, director of the Civil Aviation Bureau under the Ministry of Communications, also proposed an exchange of meteorological personnel. Both sides have reached an agreement that, during the period of pilgrimage, the route from Singapore to Jidda will be jointly operated by the Saudi Arabian, Singaporean and Chinese airlines.

During the talks, both sides also agreed on the basis of traditional friendship to continue to strengthen cooperation in civil aviation.

Also attending today's talks were (Ar-Radihan), director of the law section of the Saudi Arabian General Administration of Civil Aviation; (Habvin), deputy general manager of the Saudi Arabian Airlines; (Chien Wan-chieh), deputy director of the Republic of China's Civil Aviation Bureau; and (Kuang Jung), deputy general manager of China Airlines.

HSIN WAN PAO ON NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

HK131031 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 13 Apr 82

["New Talk" column: "The Meeting in Beijing and Personnel Arrangements"]

[Text] It seems that the Fifth NPC Standing Committee session will not be held until this weekend or the beginning of next week. The meeting that opened yesterday in Beijing is a meeting of the commission for revision of the PRC Constitution. This meeting will discuss the draft constitution and then submit its resolution for discussion at the Fifth NPC Standing Committee session. The resolution will be officially promulgated later for discussion throughout the country.

If the discussion by the commission for revision of the PRC Constitution closes within 1 week, the Fifth NPC Standing Committee session will immediately open thereafter to discuss the draft constitution. If the NPC Standing Committee session closes within 2 weeks, the resolution will be submitted next month for discussion by people of various nationalities throughout the country. If the nationwide discussion closes within 6 months, a plenary session of the Fifth NPC will be held sometime between November and December, and the draft constitution will then be adopted and promulgated.

After all this, there will still be time for the convention of another important meeting -- the 12th party congress of the PRC.

It was earlier rumored that the 12th party congress will be postponed until spring next year. However, the Beijing leaders recently revealed in a conversation that it will probably be held before the end of this year. This was revealed by Deng Liqun yesterday at a forum. Deng Liqun has officially taken up the post of director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, replacing Wang Renzhong who had been holding it as a concurrent post. (Wang Renzhong is a secretary of the CCP Central Secretariat.)

According to a XINHUA NEWS AGENCY report yesterday, the director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee was also changed. Qiao Shi, former deputy director, has taken up the post of director replacing Ji Pengfei.

Both the Propaganda Department and the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee are inner-party organs, and the decisions on changing directors only involved the party. It is different with the State Council which is in fact the government. Changes of ministers will have to be approved by the full NPC or the NPC Standing Committee.

It is said that Zhu Muzhi, current deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, will be appointed head of the Ministry of Culture of the State Council. However, official appointment will not be announced prior to approval by the NPC Standing Committee.

There are also rumors about other ministries. For instance, it is said that Tang Ke, current minister of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, will take up the post of petroleum minister; the Central Broadcasting Administration bureau will be changed to the central broadcasting and television department with Wu Lengxi as director. Certainly, all these will have to be approved or rejected at the Fifth NPC Standing Committee session.

It seems there will be new people in the State Council by May. Deng Liqun said that the work of streamlining government departments is progressing smoothly, and is indeed progressing in the prescribed manner. Reforms in the State Council are expected to be completed this year. There will be a new State Council to greet the sixth NPC.

HSIN WAN PAO: IMMINENT REFORMS IN PRC MINISTRIES

HK100714 Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao in Chinese 10 Apr 82 p 4

[Report: "Imminent Reforms in Ministry of Culture and Other Units"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr -- There have been new developments in the reform of the structure of PRC Government departments and so on. Following the completion of reforms in 12 ministries and bureaus, it is said that appointment of new ministers and vice ministers is currently under discussion in 10 more.

According to reports, such discussions are now nearing completion for the following units: the Ministries of Culture, Civil Affairs, Geology, Metallurgy, Petroleum, Finance, Railroads, Communications, Posts and Telecommunications, and Machine Building, and the Physical Culture Commission. It is said that only a few of the new ministers and vice ministers in these units have already served as ministers; the great majority are newly-promoted cadres in the prime of life. All these ministerial level cadres are aged below 65, and some are in their 50's.

It is expected that as soon as reforms in these departments are completed, the State Council will formally put forward the names of the new ministers for approval by the NPC Standing Committee.

MING PAO REPORTS ECONOMIC CRIMES IN PRC NAVY

HK130411 Hong Kong Ming Pao in Chinese 13 Apr 82 p 2

[Special dispatch from Guangzhou: "Central Military Commission Issues Anticorruption Order; Cadres at and Above Regimental Level To Be Checked"]

[Text] The range over which the checking of economic crimes is carried out on the mainland is expanding. Relevant departments revealed that quite a few military cadres are also involved in cases of smuggling, selling smuggled articles and speculation.

This reporter was told that the CCP Central Military Commission is paying great attention to this problem and has decided that the question of military cadres being involved in economic crimes should be dealt with seriously. The Central Military Commission required that cadres at and above regimental level write an "examination of personal behavior in the past few years" and submit it to the CCP committee at a higher level.

According to well-informed sources, the PLA South Sea Fleet recently uncovered a case of bribery and dereliction of duty which shook the relevant unit. The details are as follows:

Vice director of the logistics department of a certain unit of the South Sea, Ji Ruichen and oil assistant Chen Weizhi were arrested according to law for taking bribes worth over 7,000 yuan for selling used aviation kerosene. [as published]

Last September, while handling the sale of the used aviation kerosene, kept in stock in a certain unit of the South Sea Fleet, Ji Ruichen and Chen Weizhi sold a large quantity to Lin Zhiming and other speculators at 400 yuan per ton. The latter were then able to resell the kerosene in Shantou at 900 to 1,100 yuan per ton and thus gain over 100,000 yuan of exorbitant profit. In return, Lin Zhiming and other speculators bribed them with three color TV sets, five imported watches, an electric clock and other goods, which were worth 7,000 yuan. Thus, with the help of Ji Ruichen and Chen Weizhi, Lin Zhiming and other speculators succeeded in reselling aviation kerosene. Ji Ruichen and Chen Weizhi brazenly took bribes by taking advantage of their power.

Guangzhou's suburban public security bureau uncovered this case last October. Then, with the approval of the PLA military procuratorate, Ji Ruichen and Chen Weizhi were arrested on 10 January this year to be dealt with according to law.

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